

To save world's poor

Dialogue with the third world goes on in many forums but these are largely governmental. This is why we see decided merit in Robert McNamara's proposed creation of a commission of eminent private citizens to try to resolve the impasse between the world's rich and poor nations. It will be in effect a kind of "mini-think tank" on third-world problems.

The World Bank president wisely intends to keep the group small. It will be made up of about 10 persons, five from developed countries and five from developing nations. Willy Brandt, former West German chancellor, reportedly has agreed to be the chairman. If the other members are of similarly high competence, the commission will have considerable stature.

While the group will have no authority to act, it could prove to be helpful. Not shackled by any links with government, it will have independence of judgment and hence greater credibility. Its purpose is to pinpoint how much aid and trade the rich countries must supply the poor, the reforms which developing coun-

tries must undertake in order to improve their own economic structures, and how these mutual efforts can work together to break the chain of poverty in the world.

From the perspective of the third world, this is perhaps seen as just one more "talking" group. What the poor nations now want is action. The official North-South dialogue has in fact been in suspension awaiting the Carter administration and presidential decisions on a whole range of complex issues, such as debt rescheduling, commodity agreements, trade, investment, and transfer of technology. It is expected the new President will be sympathetic to third-world needs.

Clearly the United States and other governments will have to move quickly to resume the dialogue. But it is doubtful such complicated problems can be speedily resolved. The process of fighting poverty will be a long, ongoing one. In the meantime, the McNamara commission's nonpartisan assessment could contribute substantially to fostering an atmosphere of cooperation rather than confrontation.

Britain: 'year of the beaver'

The beaver is a hard-working animal, busy felling small trees, building dams, and in general keeping active on the job. Thus it is encouraging to note that Britain is being urged to make 1977 "the year of the beaver," meaning that this is a time for Britons to work extra hard.

The phrase was used by union leader Jack Jones, and it seems an appropriate one for meeting the country's present need. Of course it has been pointed out that real beavers have become extinct in Britain, and some have even suggested that beaver-like qualities have been in short supply among Britain's workers as well. So the appeal is a pointed one.

But, financially speaking, things are looking brighter for the embattled British at the moment. The International Monetary Fund has come through with that \$3.9 billion loan that was so essential to tide Britain over its monetary crisis. And now in the early days of the new year, a separate \$3 billion credit plan designed to stabilize the pound sterling has been drawn up by the Swiss-based Bank for Inter-

national Settlements. The central banks of the United States, West Germany, Japan, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands will jointly provide this welcome additional infusion to help get Britain over the hump.

These new credits, along with the expected income from North Sea oil, should go a long way toward easing the pressure on Britain's balance of payments and stemming the downward spiral of the pound.

A financially healthy Britain is much to be desired, but more than these big blocks of money will be necessary. For long-term improvement, the British plainly will have to draw on their own inner resources of dedication and self-reliance symbolized by the beaver — this year, and perhaps for a number of years to come.

Then they may be able to look back on 1977 as a pendulum year in their history, as Prime Minister Callaghan put it, or "the year when the people of Britain found themselves."

Anthony Eden: man to remember

With his black homburg hat and striped trousers, he epitomized the veritable British diplomat — suave, knowledgeable, unflappable — in his generation at home and abroad. He was in or near the power centers during those turbulent days before, during, and after World War II. The great Winston Churchill was his friend and mentor, and he succeeded him as Prime Minister in 1955.

Yet when Anthony Eden, known in later years as Lord Avon, finally achieved his country's topmost post, the path turned rocky. Britain's involvement in the Suez invasion against Egypt sparked strong criticism from the United States, failed to regain the canal Britain long had regarded as essential, and at least hinted that the end of the days of empire was drawing near as power waned.

The outcome left Eden bitter, broken in health, and eventually out of political life altogether. He had worked and waited for 30 years to win the flat of leadership for himself, yet he lasted only 21 months at 10 Downing Street. Somehow, despite all his experience, he always seemed more at home in the seclusion of the

Foreign Office or during the cut and thrust of Westminster foreign affairs debates than in the prime ministership. His talent was that of statesman, not politician.

It was as a man of principle and bravery that Eden earned his early renown. He survived the trench warfare of World War I as the youngest brigade major in the British Army and by 1935 had become Foreign Secretary for the first of three times. He then perceived the menace from fascism in Europe before his superiors were sufficiently aroused by it. Disenchanted with Chamberlain's appeasement policy, he resigned as Foreign Secretary in 1938, preferring the political wilderness with Churchill, and risking what had already been a brilliant career on his choice.

He will be remembered, one suspects, less for the unhappy setbacks of Suez that closed his career than for the colorful earlier days as a successful diplomat and negotiator — or as the valued adviser at the elbow of the great wartime leaders later on. His tragedy may have been that circumstances made him wait in the shadows too long before coming to power in his own right.

Publisher Murdoch's American foray

Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch's invasion of New York — both the city and the magazine — has been compared to that of King Kong. And we can only hope that his benign side prevails before he has to seek refuge on the towers of the World Trade Center.

For Mr. Murdoch's combination of shirt-sleeved newspapering and corporate clout has a competitive vitality that could usefully shake up the American print press in its

struggle to grab the reader's time from television. But unfortunately, as his international empire grows, his manner of competing is too often to try to beat TV at its own game of trivia and sensationalism.

Mr. Murdoch's home-grown national paper, the Australian, is a notable exception in its serious journalism. Presumably he will not change his recent acquisition, the New York Post, into a scandal sheet or radically alter the

fruits of his latest magazine deal — New York, New West, and the Village Voice.

But the imported Murdoch touch on the National Star and San Antonio News is not encouraging. With all his resources of money and expertise, Mr. Murdoch ought to be able to prove that TV can be competed with on the high road as well as the low. To make that choice would be as newsworthy as the return of King.



Mrs. Gandhi goes to the voters

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has taken a modest step forward in announcing general elections for India in the near future. She also said the state of emergency proclaimed 19 months ago would be eased to permit legitimate political activity by recognized political parties. And her government released two of Mrs. Gandhi's foremost political rivals, former deputy prime minister Morarji Desai and the leader of the Jana Sangh Party.

These moves came as unexpected and welcome relaxations of the Indian leader's almost dictatorial controls over a key Asian nation. But Mrs. Gandhi has not thus far ended the state of emergency under which India's civil liberties were suspended, thousands of opposition leaders and party adherents were jailed, and strict censorship regulations imposed on the press. So the country, despite easements, is still far from in its usual state. Indeed the Prime Minister pointedly reminded her 400 million countrymen that the emergency was proclaimed because the nation was "far from normal" and that "we must ensure that there is no relapse."

Several factors obviously will work to Mrs. Gandhi's advantage in the coming ballot. These doubtless influenced her decision to go to the polls for a nationwide endorsement of her actions, which she is likely to receive. One is that her opponents are badly fragmented and will find it difficult to unite against her effectively in the few months before balloting occurs.

Another development that improves her prospect for winning is the substantial improvement in India's economic situation recently. A record grain harvest has eased the country's chronic food shortage. Industrial production is up, and so are exports. Inflation, while still severe, has been contained better than before emergency rule went into effect.

Some of the failed political leaders were released over a period of time by Mrs. Gandhi's government. Jayaprakash Narayan was freed last year for health reasons. But a number of parliamentarians still are under detention. Like Mr. Desai and Mr. Narayan, all have been held without trial since the emergency went into effect in June, 1975. Thus it is small wonder that the opposition parties have emphasized they will participate in the elections only if they are free and fair.

If they make a fight of it, jointly or separately, Mrs. Gandhi's opponents have plenty of campaign issues to raise. Aside from the controversial emergency itself, there are the sweeping constitutional changes passed through Parliament to increase the powers of the nation's executive branch. The government's sterilization program, headed by Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, also has been unpopular, and it too now is being modified. While holding no elective office, Sanjay Gandhi has developed into one of India's most powerful figures since the emergency went into effect, and since the emergency's end may have figured in Mrs. Gandhi's decisions.

The Prime Minister has given India the first leadership many Indians feel was essential to prevent virtual disintegration, and she doubtless is confident this will enable her to win, despite her conviction on election fraud charges in 1975. But many other Indians still deplore the methods she employed to retain control, and they may use this opportunity to make their voices heard.

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Monday, January 31, 1977

60c U.S.

At the Pentagon:

Carter's 'ban-the-bomb' ruffles hawks

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Carter's statements on the control of nuclear arms have displeased a number of "hawks" in the defense and foreign policy establishment.

As they see it, Mr. Carter has been putting too much stress on arms control and not enough on America's defense against what they consider to be a Soviet drive for strategic superiority. Mr. Carter, they say, appears excessively eager to reach a new arms control agreement with the Russians. This, some of them say, is likely to encourage the Soviets to harden their bargaining position.

Mr. Carter's statements have actually been so lacking in specifics, and sometimes so confusing, that it would appear all the options are apparently still open to him. But his declarations on arms control — made in his inaugural address and in an interview with wire service reporters last week — do suggest that he disagrees with the thesis, much publicized of late by those who are alarmed by Soviet strength, that the Soviets are striving for nuclear superiority. He also appears by pulling the stress on arms control to have outflanked the hawks. He has refused to accept the ground on which they have chosen to fight.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Carter spoke of a "massive arms race designed to insure equivalent strength among potential adversaries" — a clear rejection of the superiority theme. He then went on to speak of his in-

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Soviet smiles and frowns confuse foreign correspondents

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Baltimore Sun apologized for being late. So did the New York Times. Trouble with their cars, the correspondents muttered, and hastily sat down. Now the group was complete.

Not for three years had the press section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry called in the entire American press corps for a chat. The section regards American newsmen here as largely anti-Soviet in outlook. Something, clearly, was up.

The Foreign Ministry officials we met appeared to be making a definite effort to smile and be nice. The occasion seemed designed to reinforce other recent actions whose purpose was to show that the arrival of a new administration in Washington was the time for a new tone, a new atmosphere in Moscow-Washington relations.

But the meeting had its rough moments — and it was followed almost immediately by several events that seem to signal continuing friction.

Among them: The day after the meeting the government newspaper Izvestia made an unusual but concerted and direct attack on American correspondents resident in Moscow for allegedly complaining that working conditions here are too "hard" and particularly for pub-

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Vance handed peace plans in trouble

By Joseph C. Harsch

Henry Kissinger's diplomacy is coming unraveled.

His two most recent diplomatic spectacles were the Middle East and Rhodesia. His successor, Cyrus Vance, was scarcely at his desk at the State Department when Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia refused to go any further down the negotiating path which Dr. Kissinger had opened up for black majority rule in his country.

And even before Mr. Vance was seated, noting in Cairo was undermining the political position of President Sadat in Egypt. An Arab-Israeli settlement in the Middle East depends heavily on Mr. Sadat. To enter into a settlement Mr. Sadat must have a solid political base at home. His base at the moment is less than solid.

Nothing in the above says that the situation is damaged beyond repair in regard to either the Middle East or Rhodesia. It does say that Mr. Vance will have to start all over again to get Mr. Smith back to the negotiating table. And it does say that the Middle East is farther away from settlement than appeared to be the case in the high days of the Kissinger shuffles.

The real danger in the Middle East is that momentum will be lost. If momentum in a peacemaking direction is lost, then both Israelis and Arabs may begin to assume that there will have to be still another war before there can be another try at a settlement. Once they start preparing for war it will be difficult to get them back into a peace-thinking mood.

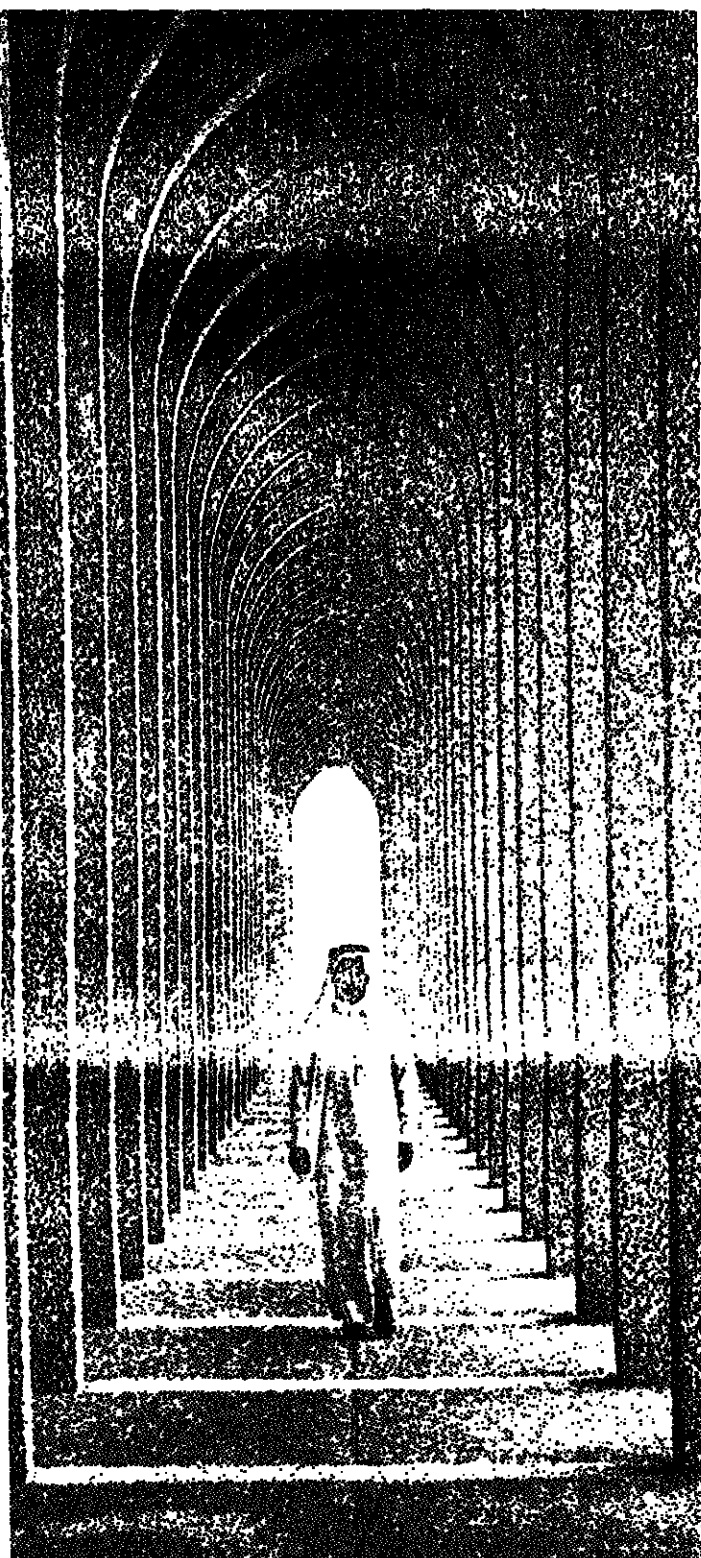
The above, of course, explains why Mr. Vance has modified his pre-inaugural intentions and agreed, somewhat reluctantly, to go himself to the Middle East beginning on Feb. 11. He certainly does not want to get tangled up in "shuttle diplomacy." But the trip is probably necessary to maintain any momentum toward peace. At least Israelis and Arabs will be trying to freshen and tidy up their respective bargaining positions for this visit. Both will wish to appear convincingly devoted to peace in the eyes of the new American Secretary of State.

Mr. Vance will have plenty of bargaining power. After all, Israel now is entirely dependent on the United States for its economic and military survival. No other country will provide either kind of aid. And Egypt looks primarily to the United States for help in staving off economic collapse. Without American financial and economic aid Egypt would probably have to turn back to Moscow for help. Past experience with Soviet aid discourages the Egyptians about that alternative.

But Mr. Vance will have to use his leverage in both Jerusalem and Cairo with all prudent care, and only after he has mastered the intricacies of politics in both places. His February trip, then, will be fact-finding for him, and momentum maintaining for others.

About Rhodesia, the central fact is that Prime Minister Smith is not going to move ahead down the road to black majority rule without first testing out the new Carter administration. Will it base its policy as Dr. Kissinger did on the proposition that Rhodesia has at most two years in which to choose between a peaceful hand-over or a losing war?

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University colonnade, Dhahran. By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Will the Saudis meet France halfway? [Story: Page 12]

America's turn again to persuade Ian Smith to talk

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

With Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's refusal to pursue the Geneva formula for achieving black majority rule in his country, American and British eyes are on ways to get Mr. Smith back to the negotiating table.

Mr. Smith is unlikely to reverse himself on abandoning Geneva unless pressure is put on him — discreetly and effectively. The question is: Where can that pressure now come from?

The British Government is virtually ruled out from the start, largely because of white Rhodesian contempt for the British but also because Britain lacks the power to apply pressure.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster helped get Mr. Smith to the negotiating table in the first place. But white South Africans tend to sympathize with the arguments advanced by Mr. Smith in his television address Jan. 24 for refusing to pursue the Geneva effort. This will probably make Mr. Vorster all the more reluctant to flout right-wing Afrikaner opinion — always critical of his Rhodesia policy — by coop-

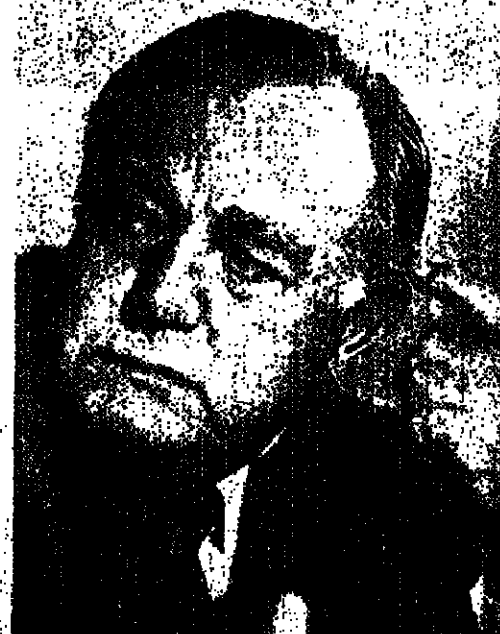
erating with the Carter administration, as he did with then U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger last year, to "deliver" Mr. Smith at the conference table.

By elimination, this leaves the Carter administration as the most likely agent left to get Mr. Smith to change his mind. Indeed a dramatic American initiative may be the only way to head off an ever widening race war in all southern Africa.

One possibility is a U.S. call for completely free elections in Rhodesia under universal suffrage — something which Mr. Smith has been unwilling to concede in the past. Such a call would be more effective if the Carter administration could be sure in advance of South Africa's backing it.

Mr. Smith has indicated he will go ahead on his own to bring into government more blacks — but they would be of his choosing. He has no intention of dealing with such nationalist organizations as the Patriotic Front, which has links with the guerrillas operating against Rhodesia from Mozambique. This makes it unlikely that any plan of Mr. Smith's devising would bring guerrilla warfare to an end.

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Vorster: under pressure on Rhodesia

Highlights



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OPINION. Joseph C. Hirsch puts that controversial Vietnam draft-evasion scandal into historic context. It is the price to be paid, he argues, from diverting a huge army far away from America's main purpose — to balance off Soviet world power. Page 35

'CONSCIOUSNESS REVOLUTION.' Melvin Maddocks examines America's current fascination with mystic cults. Page 18

GERMAN FILMS. The world is seeing a rebirth of good new West German movies. Page 29

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FOCUS

Even Hopalong speaks German

By David Mutch

Hopalong Cassidy leaped down from an overhanging rock onto the bandit on horseback, pulled him to the ground, and made short order of him. Then Hopalong said: "Ich habe den Überfall gesehen, als ich von Mesa City zurückkehrte."

It may come as a surprise to millions of American children that Hopalong speaks German. So does Micky Maus, Goofy, as well as Archie, not to mention Betty and Veronica.

But the German kids, of course, take it for granted. (What Hopalong said was, "I saw this holdup when I was riding back from Mesa City.")

And the Germans in general have in the last six or seven years accepted comic books, if they have not completely taken them for granted. In the 1950s they were spurned by teachers, banned from schools, and denounced by a self-appointed federal commission that made pronouncements on all literature.

But those natural revolutionaries, the kids, read them and traded them secretly, like underground literature in Russia. And the publishers kept trying.

But such rejections of comics were not as

radical as Hitler's in the 1930s. At the beginning of World War II he had unsold copies of works by German pioneer cartoonist Wilhelm Busch burned in Munich. The books included the two young pranksters, Max and Moritz, which Busch had created around 1880. His work had been published in papers and magazines in Hamburg, Frankfurt, and Munich between 1880 and 1880. But the idea of comics did not spread.

In 1897 the cartoonist Rudolph Dirk introduced Hans and Fritz in the Katzenjammer Kids — takeoffs of Max and Moritz — who became household characters in the U.S.

So Germany really had no comic books until the early 1950s. Walt Disney comics came in 1951. But so did a lot of the violent and tasteless comics that had developed in the U.S. This was not appreciated in a nation that had been shaken to its roots by Hitler's violence.

This resulted in a bad image which comics had to overcome. And this they did generally, with the structured and conservative — with some brilliant exceptions — culture and mentality of the Germans yielding to this peculiarly modern form of folklore far better or worse.

school by teachers young enough to have read them when they themselves were children. One way is to give the children the pictures with the captions removed and to ask them to write their own.

There is a growing market for adult comic books — not pornographic but with clever plots, good dialogue, and excellent printing.

Asterix Comics, published by the French firm Dargaud, are very popular here, and there is even a limited edition in Latin, with much snob appeal for some adults. Asterix and his super-strong friend, Obelix, are Gauls who are the scourge of the Romans.

Manfred Soder, comics editor for Bastel Publishers, said his son and friends — if they want to shorten their Latin class — lay a copy of the Latin edition of Asterix on the teacher's desk. Inevitably he picks it up and reads it for ten minutes before he gets down to business.

"After all," says Mr. Soder, "Kids have a right to relax with a comic as much as adults have a right to relax with a novel. There is tremendous pressure in our schools and the kids need a break."

But German newspapers — with few exceptions — still adamantly refuse to publish comic strips. Michael Wagner, with Walt Disney's German branch in Frankfurt, offers an explanation: "The top editors were educated in the '20s and '30s and are a product of their culture."

But this is only a pocket of resistance that Schweinchen Dick (Porky Pig) and Bugs Bunny — not to mention Elmer Fudd, Yosemite Sam, and now Kung-Fu — are working on and promise to win over.

West Indies, the parched plains of India, or the green downs of England. The pitch must be twenty-two yards long and ten feet wide; the bat be made of willow and not broader than 4 1/4 in. or longer than 38 in.

The ball must have a core of cork, encased in polished red leather. It must weigh between 5 1/2 oz. and 5 3/4 oz. and be between 8 13/16 in. and 9 in. in circumference. Often the play is held up while the two umpires measure the circumference of the ball.

The batsmen, if they know their business, play with a straight bat, thus presenting the best protection for the stumps behind them. The bowler bowls with a stiff arm so as not to throw, gathering pace from the length of his run and built by the movement of his fingers and wrist.

On this common foundation each country has imposed its national style. The Englishmen play like gentlemen, gracefully, stylishly and seemingly relaxed.

Not so long ago it was the custom in reporting English cricket matches to refer to a "gentleman" player (an amateur) as Mr. so and so, while the "players" (the professionals) were all mentioned without a title. The captain of the English team was always an amateur. Today he sometimes picks up a cool \$80,000 by playing for a Sydney side during the English winter.

Amateur or professional, the English have managed to maintain the character of the original game as it was played to polite applause on the village green. Not long ago they walked off the ground because of the boorish behaviour of the Sydney crowd.

No Australian side would ever dream of behaving like that. They are tough, aggressive, dogged, in the face of threatened defeat, attacking when victory is assured. A radio station awarded the Australian team the worst sportsman of the year award when they fought for a draw to avoid the possibility of defeat in the first "test" against Pakistan.

The West Indians, perhaps the best players of all, would never have been guilty of such an offense. They are always gay and reckless. The way they play the game, cricket and calypso are natural associates.

The Indians are painstaking, the Pakistanis rash. The New Zealanders play in weary patience for the victory over the Australians that never comes their way.

Edward Thakombau, once paramount chief of the Fijians and later a battalion commander in Malaya, was playing one day in Kuala Lumpur when a swallow started flitting backwards and forwards across the pitch, upsetting the opposing batsmen.



Watching cricket: more exciting than watching grass grow?

Thakombau put out his hand, caught the swallow, and put it in his pocket imprisoned under a handkerchief. When the bowlers changed a minute or so later, he went to the boundary and released the bird.

One of the chief's team protested that the swallow had been helping their side. The chief looked at him coldly, "That's not cricket," he said.

Perhaps we should add the game to the concepts of law and justice and parliamentary democracy as one of Britain's great legacies to its once colonial peoples.

Czech rebels could split communist world

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The arrest of four Czech dissidents and the urgent efforts of two others to arouse outside opinion bring Czechoslovakia — and perhaps the whole Soviet bloc — near to a new confrontation with the major leftist parties in the West.

They could divide the communist world again like the Russian-led Warsaw Pact suppression of the 1968 Czechoslovak reformers, which is the root of present protest in Prague.

Appeals to the Italian, French, and Spanish Communist leaders to urge restraint on the Prague regime could undo the delicate consensus of limited common aims of East-bloc and West European Communist parties so laboriously achieved at the European Communist summit last year.

But if, as the protesters fear, these arrests lead to a general witch-hunt against the non-conformists, that could raise serious questions over the Helsinki declaration of 1975 as it comes up for review six months from now.

How far the authorities intend to move against the civil liberties campaigners and signers of Charter 77 (which demands restoration of human rights in Czechoslovakia) is far from clear, however.

The manifesto rests so solidly on Czechoslovak and international law and its more than 300 signatories represent so many walks of life — not just the intellectuals — that the state cannot proceed easily against its authors. Of the four whose arrests were announced officially Jan. 17, only one, the noted dramatist Vaclav Havel, had had any prominent part in preparing the charter.

Mr. Havel, one of the better-known literary supporters of the reform movement of former party chief Alexander Dubcek, never has belonged to the Communist Party. The playwright has been a frequent target for attack by the press because of his wealthy, bourgeois family background, although he was only a

child when the family properties were nationalized after the 1948 communist take-over.

Mr. Havel's works have been prohibited in Czechoslovakia since 1970. Recently he was denied a passport to attend Vienna premieres of two of his plays although he had been invited by the Austrian Government.

The trio arrested with him are less known. They are Ota Ornest, a gifted former director of the state theater; journalist Jiri Lederer, a Dubcek supporter jailed following 1972; and Frantisek Pavlicek, another theater director.

The government may hope to "make an example" of these four on the wider grounds of alleged activities as the channels through which various embarrassing manuscripts have reached the West.

Recently, the Communist press has sought to counter criticism of the regime's human-rights record by charging Western countries with hostile activity against Czechoslovakia contrary to the Helsinki declaration on cultural exchanges.

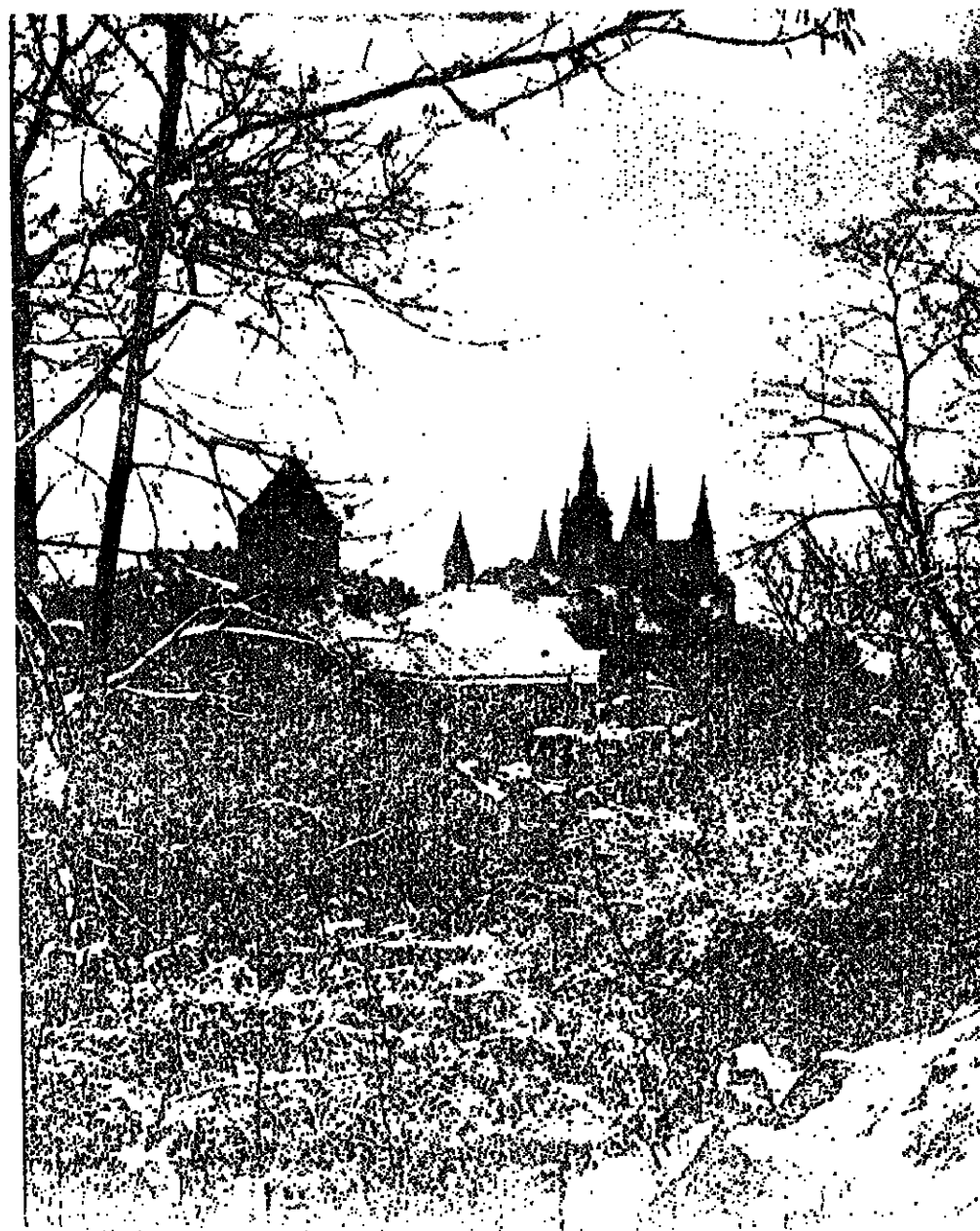
According to the charge against Mr. Havel and his fellow detainees, they were "aided" by officials of several "capitalist" embassies in Prague. There was also reference to "grave crimes."

Possibly some intimation of this more onerous note prompted two well-known militants of the Prague spring — expelled communist writer Pavel Kohout and Mr. Dubcek's party secretary for ideology, Zdenek Mlynar — to address "open letters" to the West.

Mr. Kohout appeals to Western Socialists and Communists to "help prevent a new witch-hunt that would prejudice not only the future of socialism but also of debate."

Mr. Mlynar explicitly appeals to the Italian (Enrico Berlinguer), French (Georges Marchais), and Spanish (Santiago Carrillo) Communist leaders — the so-called Eurocommunists — and to Willy Brandt (West German head of the Socialist International) and the Socialist Party leaders of France, Sweden, and Austria.

Disparagingly, his letter adds: "It is time to decide whether democratic and socialist forces



Prague: no thaw in officialdom's stern control

in Europe will allow the supporters in Czechoslovakia of internationally accepted conventions to be brutally suppressed for a second time in a decade."

Such outspoken cries for outside support can only heighten Prague's embarrassment in a situation that, however cautiously it treads, is threatening to get out of hand.

European socialists find Trotskyites under the bed

British moderate resists ouster bid

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A successful fight by a moderate Labour Party member to retain his parliamentary seat has heartened other moderates within the party, including Prime Minister James Callaghan.

There has been increasing concern recently over the growing strength of radicals and extremists among Labourites and their efforts to control key positions in the party machinery.

Neville Sandelson, a mild-mannered lawyer who has been Labour MP for Hayes and Harlington, outside London, since 1971, has survived an attempt by left-wingers to force his retirement. In a keenly watched, close vote Jan. 23, the general management committee of the party in his working-class constituency rejected by 24 votes to 21 a motion calling on him to withdraw as the party's candidate in the next general election.

Top party leaders, from Mr. Callaghan and deputy leader Michael Foot to general-secretary Ron Hayward and Education Secretary Shirley Williams, had publicly supported Mr. Sandelson. In particular, Mrs. Williams — in a speech in Derbyshire Jan. 21 — ringingly asserted the incompatibility of Trotskyism with the Labour Party.

Since Labour came to power in 1974, Mr. Sandelson has consistently supported the government against its left-wing critics. Had he lost the vote, he was prepared to resign his seat, precipitate a by-election, and run as an independent Labour candidate.

Mr. Sandelson is one of several moderate Labour MPs threatened by left-wingers within the party. The most prominent of these moderates, former Overseas Development Minister Reg Prentice, said he was glad that "sensible counsel" had prevailed.

At party headquarters there remains concern over what is called "entrism," the effort of Trotskyites and other extreme left-wingers to infiltrate the party and to capture some of its commanding heights. Reg Underhill, the party's national agent, prepared a report documenting these tactics. The party's national executive, on which left-wingers are in a majority, voted a year ago to let the report "lie on the table," but moderates in the executive now are seeking to reactivate it.

Mrs. Williams, one of the few articulate moderates on the national executive who enjoys party-wide respect, said in Derbyshire that "Trotskyism... holds liberty and democracy in total contempt."

"We are entitled to ask of those who wish to join us," Mrs. Williams continued, "do you share our belief that our socialist objectives must be achieved by the method of democracy?"

"Do you share our belief in the liberty of each human being, in his or her right to express his opinions and religious beliefs truly and without fear of the consequences? Are you prepared to say, so long as the system of parliamentary democracy is maintained in this country, that you will rule out violence as a means to the achievement of your political ends?"

"In my view," she concluded, "someone who is not prepared to give an unequivocal 'yes' to every one of these questions does not belong in the Labour Party at all."

Portugal: radicals suspended from Socialist Party

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Portuguese Socialist Party has mobilized its members to combat what it calls the infiltration of its ranks by Trotskyites seeking to destroy the party.

A 17-page advisory to all local Socialist headquarters last week cited the British Labour Party as an example of what could happen unless strong action is taken against the dissidents in the party.

The document, put out by the Socialists' national secretariat named 10 party members, well-known for their radical views, as leading the campaign. They have all been suspended from the party during the past few months for their public opposition to Prime Minister Mario Soares's government.

The "irresponsible and adventurous" actions of this group could weaken the party's support for the government and so open the road to a right-wing take-over, the advisory said.

The document condemned the radicals for convoking meetings expressly forbidden by the party and for siphoning off party support among industrial workers with violent criticism of the government and the Socialist leadership.

Political sources said that these 10 would very likely be expelled from the party, following the Socialist Party's special congress at the end of the month.

The advisory follows some newspaper reports that the dissidents are planning to form a new party, with the flamboyant revolutionary, ex-security forces chief Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho as a rallying point. At present, Major Carvalho is awaiting trial for his alleged participation in a military uprising a year ago.

The newspaper story said the new party would be led by former agricultural minister, Antonio Lopes Cardoso, a leading left-winger who recently resigned over the Government's agrarian reform policies. Later Mr. Lopes Cardoso denied the reports as absurd.

In their document, however, the Socialist leadership confirmed that they also believed the radical dissidents were trying to siphon off the maximum possible number of workers to set up a rival party that would reduce the Socialist Party to a small bourgeois group.

A left-wing splinter group that broke away from Mr. Soares's Socialist Party in the first year of the April, 1974, revolution has now practically disappeared.

Not only do the Socialists appear to be worried about opposition from within their ranks, but also from without. A recent trip to Spain by Francisco Sa Carneiro, leader of the second largest Portuguese party, the Social Democratic Party triggered an emotional storm of protest from the Socialists. They were infuriated by Mr. Sa Carneiro's harsh criticism of the government to a Spanish newspaper.

But many political observers feel the real cause of the Socialists' irritation was Mr. Sa Carneiro's successful bid to form a loose Iberian Social Democratic alliance with his party's opposite number in Spain, the Social Democratic Federation (FSD).



Trade winds: shifting, but not booming

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

British trade: color it black, finally

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Britain's monthly balance of payments swung into the black for the first time in 10 months in December, figures released by the Department of Trade show.

The most cheering aspect of this news is that exports have increased; not spectacularly, to be sure, but in the cautious words of the Financial Times, "The underlying trend in export volume seems to be rising at last."

The balance of payments also is helped by rapidly rising production from the seven North Sea oilfields from which oil already has started to flow. Whereas in December daily volume was about 400,000 barrels, in January the rate has increased sharply to 550,000 barrels, 60,000 of this coming from the newest field, Occidental's Piper Field off the Orkneys.

At this rate, total production this year is

likely to be between 35 and 45 million tons, worth over \$3.4 billion to Britain's balance of payments.

On international exchange markets, there are indications that the Bank of England is selling sterling for dollars in order to prevent too sudden or steep a rise in the exchange rate. The pound still is worth a little over \$1.70 and the bank has been adding dollars to Britain's depleted reserves.

Britain's trade figures are still in deficit — imports exceed exports. However, if Britain's oil bill is excluded, trade figures also show a surplus — a healthy £355 million — for the first time since 1971. The oil bill increased last year because of the steep fall in the value of the pound.

December figures were as follows: exports, £2,362 million; imports, £2,541 million, making a deficit of £179 million. This was offset by a £200 million surplus in so-called invisibles — shipping, insurance, tourism, profits from in-

vestments abroad. The net surplus for December, therefore, was £21 million.

For 1976 as a whole, there was a trade deficit of £3.6 billion. Exports increased by 30 percent in value, to £24.4 billion, while imports rose by 28 percent to £28 billion. Britain's earnings from invisibles, however, were in surplus by £2.1 billion. This means that the total balance of payments was £1.53 billion in deficit.

North Sea oil could wipe out this deficit altogether this year. However, what Prime Minister James Callaghan particularly wants to encourage is an economic recovery spearheaded by export growth, especially export of manufactured goods.

This requires the enthusiastic involvement of British workers as well as of managers. One illustration of the problem the country still faces in this field: British Leyland, the giant nationalized automobile firm, is one of the country's major exporters. Its management pledged to reach a production level of more than 20,000 cars a week during the past year. But current production still hovers around the 17,000 a week level.

Workers now are considering a management offer of substantial benefits to the company's 80,000 manual workers in exchange for a commitment to reduce the number of days lost through strikes.

Under the plan, a worker will receive 100 percent pay if he is laid off because of a strike outside Leyland. If the layoff is caused by a dispute inside the company, but not at his own plant, he will receive 80 percent of his pay; if the dispute takes place inside his particular plant he will receive no pay at all.

Since 70 percent of work stoppages are caused by disputes inside a particular factory, Leyland managers hope that the plan, if accepted, will herald a dramatic rise in production.

Gaullists challenge Giscard

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
France's increasingly rebellious Gaullist party has posed a direct new challenge to the leadership of President Giscard d'Estaing.

Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, who resigned as Prime Minister last August after an authority dispute with the President, announced Jan. 19 that he personally will run against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's hand-picked candidate for mayor of Paris in elections this March. The President's candidate is Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano.

The race is a high-prestige one with a political effect expected to reach well beyond the city limits. It will be the first time in over a century that Paris has had an elected mayor.

Mr. Chirac's announcement provoked a strong reaction from Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who warned Jan. 20 that it threatened to split the governing coalition and throw the election to the opposition alliance of Socialists and Communists.

The nation-wide March municipal elections are widely considered a bellwether for parliamentary elections scheduled for March, 1981. Many analysts now predict leftist victories in both.

If Mr. Chirac wins in Paris it will give him a strong base from which to offer himself as a third force in French politics, an alternative to both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's reform politics and the coalition of the Left.

His announcement startled politicians and left them speculating that the former Prime Minister was trying to force the President to call parliamentary elections early. "The latest word is that they will have to be some time this summer — maybe June," said one key political operative.

Presidential elections are not scheduled until 1981, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing officially has denied rumors that he is thinking of resigning early.

In announcing his candidacy Mr. Chirac repeated his recent suggestions that President Giscard d'Estaing's leadership is too weak to prevent a victory of the Left.

The announcement came on the heels of a presidential press conference Jan. 17 in which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had argued forcefully that his governing majority was not in the process of dividing, but was simply settling into a "pluralist" base. The Chirac move was taken as a direct attack on that analysis.

The Gaullists still are officially allied with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and a group of center and center-right parties, but Mr. Chirac has repeatedly stressed that his followers make up the largest portion of the President's parliamentary majority.

Soviet shoppers still have little to smile about

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
More evidence that some radically new economic thinking is needed in the Soviet Union . . . a damper on Soviet ambitions to catch up to the U.S. economy . . . more long lines ahead for weary Soviet shoppers outside meat and vegetable shops . . .

These appear to be the main implications emerging from the long lists of figures summing up the performance of the Soviet economy in 1976. The figures were published here Jan. 23.

In several important areas, the Kremlin has grounds for disappointment, Western analysts believe. Hopes to step up the productivity of each worker fell short of target and are well below the 1975 figure. Shortages of meat, evident here since feed grain ran short after the disastrous harvest of 1975, are confirmed in figures that contradict the picture painted by Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats 18 days before.

And a series of 1976 goals either was barely

met or not met at all — even though the goals themselves had been reduced to some of the lowest levels since World War II.

There were some successes. Grain production was an all-time record, now put at 224 million tons, 200,000 tons higher than Mr. Mesyats indicated Jan. 5. Energy results were promising: The Soviets stayed ahead of the United States in oil production by raising production last year by almost 6 percent to 520 million tons. Coal and natural-gas production also showed gains.

Generally, however, Western analysts say it will be much harder now for Moscow not only to achieve its own goals for the current five-year period ending in 1980, but also to close the gap between itself and the United States.

The declared Soviet aim is to equal by 1980 the U.S. output of 1976.

In Washington and elsewhere, analysts have long noted the Kremlin's reluctance to shake up the system with new ideas. At the 25th party congress a year ago was Premier Alexei Kosygin's call for greater productivity and efficiency, less waste, and steady, purposeful growth.

He seemed to be saying that growth might be slower but more measured. It was clear that upon increased productivity lay hopes for good growth in a range of areas, given lower investments and competing sectors clamoring for greater shares of a finite economy.

So the labor-productivity figure for 1976 was watched closely. It turned out to have risen only 3.3 percent, the smallest increase for at least 25 years, observers say. It was just below the target of 3.4 percent, and well below last year's performance of a 5.9 percent rise.

Figures on meat also aroused unusual interest. Mr. Mesyats had indicated Jan. 5 that production was higher than in 1975. Western analysts failed to see how this could be so. It turns out that production was down more than 14 percent at 13.3 million tons.

Despite enormous efforts, farmers did not increase cattle herds. They did hold onto steady, however. Numbers of sheep and goats declined; pigs were higher — no mean achievement.

Because of early frosts, fewer potatoes were available or sold in state stores last year. No figures were given for private markets, where many women go for potatoes and other fruit and vegetables.

State shop sales of fruit dropped 6 percent, confirming poor crops. Although meat sales were down, fish jumped 14 percent.

Basic economic barometers were lower than hoped for last year. Industrial production (4.8 percent) surpassed the reduced goal of 4.3 percent, but it was well below the increase last year (7.5 percent).

The closest figure the Soviets have to gross national product is national income. It rose 5 percent — below the target of 5.4 percent, though a 1 percent recovery from 1975.

Particularly striking were the low productivity rises in construction (up 3.3 percent against a target of 5.5) and railroads (up 1.3 percent, against a target of 3).

On the brighter side, agricultural output was up 4 percent (last year it fell 6 percent). Foreign-trade turnover was up only 10 percent, about one-third the increase of 1975, reflecting lower grain purchases among other items.

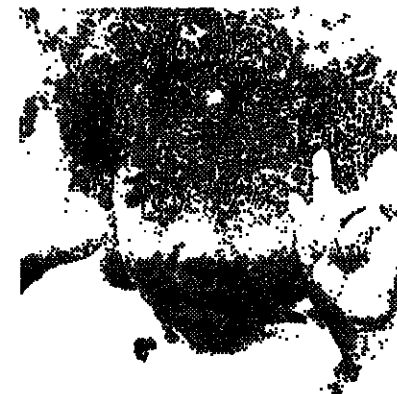
Car production was up 3 percent at 1,238,000.

Rounding out a gloomy consumer outlook was light industry (consumer goods) which barely achieved the reduced target of 2.7 percent. Heavy industry rose 5.5 percent (target: 4.8).

Read this and act.



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Brezhnev's 'carrots and stick' détente offer

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

On President Carter's desk as he begins work in the Oval Office is a Soviet blueprint for détente newly defined by the Kremlin in five significant ways.

Western analysts here, poring over Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's carefully timed speech Jan. 15 in the industrial city of Tula, see the changes including some diplomatic "carrots" and at least one warning "stick" for the new administration.

1. The Soviets want to narrow the scope of current talks to limit offensive strategic nuclear weapons strictly to what was agreed on by Mr. Brezhnev and former President Ford at Vladivostok in 1974.

Mr. Carter's statements on strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) have sounded as though he was anxious to go further than Vladivostok and include more limitation accords.

This raises the question whether the Soviets want to include both their Backfire bomber and the U.S. cruise missile under the Vladivostok limit of 2,400 missile launchers for each side — or leave both controversial weapons systems for a future round of bargaining.

The State Department (and nongovernment experts) say the pilotless cruise, which can be launched accurately from sea or air, must be limited in range to prevent the Soviets embarking on a mammoth program to acquire their own long-range versions.

Powerful Pentagon generals argue that the cruise is too valuable a weapon for the U.S. to include in the Vladivostok figures. But they say, the Backfire bomber can fly from Soviet territory to Havana, Cuba, without refueling and could bomb U.S. territory en route. Thus they argue the Backfire must be included.

2. At the same time, the newly defined Soviet agenda for détente dangled the carrot of a new round of SALT talks following a successful conclusion of SALT II (the current round).

Mr. Brezhnev said that after Vladivostok (which also limited the number of independently targeted launchers to 1,320) was formally endorsed in a signed agreement, the talks could move on to more far-reaching measures.

3. Mr. Brezhnev gave new impetus to enforcing limits on the spread of nuclear weapons in the world. Moscow was ready for businesslike talks on nonproliferation, he said.

4. Analysts here were struck by Mr. Brezhnev's reference to the East-West talks in Vienna on mutual force reductions in Central Europe. The talks have been deadlocked for about two years. Mr. Brezhnev said he had no objections to discussing related questions at any level in Vienna, Bonn, Washington, or Moscow.

Some analysts see the diplomatic carrot this way: The Soviets are implying that if agreement comes on SALT, and a summit follows with President Carter, perhaps in Washington, then perhaps the Vienna deadlock could be broken as well.

This could be extremely important, it is believed. 5. The Brezhnev agenda omitted increased trade with the U.S. although Moscow wants restrictive congressional legislation repealed. One reading of his speech is that if progress can be made on SALT, other matters, perhaps including trade could follow.

The speech reiterated Soviet positions on the Mideast, but avoided southern Africa, which Soviet Chief of State Nikolai Podgorny is expected to visit in March.

Irish churchmen ask: is it dogma that divides us?

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
A growing number of churchmen in the predominantly Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland are asking whether attitudes and policies in the republic have not played an important role in keeping Ireland divided between north and south.

The mainly Protestant Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, and for the past eight or nine years, British troops have been trying to contain violence there between extremists of the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority.

The traditional view, which fuels the illegal Catholic Irish Republican Army (IRA), is that British self-interest forced Irish partition 55 years ago and that Britain has encouraged Irish divisions ever since.

But the question being particularly asked in southern Ireland now is whether southern atti-

tudes on education, marriage, and individual rights have helped keep Ireland divided.

The question has been given added validity by a joint report drawn up after two years study by representatives from the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Quaker churches in Ireland. Titled "Violence in Ireland — A Report to the Churches" the detailed study called for urgent efforts by all churches to break down religious segregation North and South.

The report was welcomed when issued last October. Three months later Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald has reprimanded the churches for failing to act on their own report.

In a recent speech Dr. Fitzgerald stressed in particular the need for the Ireland Republic to restructure its educational system. He called for moves away from the more authoritarian Roman Catholic tradition and away from church-controlled schooling. He said a successful representative democracy must increasingly provide equal opportunities and a sense of involvement starting in the schools.

Unable to agree on integrated Protestant-Catholic education, the churches report on violence state: "The churches should promote pilot schemes and research projects to find effective ways of bringing together Protestant and Catholic young people at school level. Such schemes could include exchanges of teachers between Catholic and Protestant schools [particularly in sensitive areas of the curriculum, such as history, civics, Irish language and culture, history of the churches in Ireland, and in the promotion of joint projects and field work in relevant subjects]."

Implementing these recommendations would not satisfy those here who demand far more radical change. One such critic is a dismissed Catholic priest in Belfast, the Rev. Desmond Wilson, now an active social worker. He angrily accused church leaders north and south of theological violence which divides Irishmen and teaches war, not peace. He condemned the Catholic Church in particular for opposing mixed schooling and mixed marriages, commenting: "What we have now is not the result of misfortune. It is the result of deliberately

made choices, carefully and cold bloodedly conceived policies for which church leaders are very responsible."

Others in Ireland are raising their voices more than ever before about traditional Catholic Church teachings on contraception, divorce, and censorship, teachings still reflected in southern Irish legislation.

A Catholic priest in County Galway, the Rev. Leo Morahan, recently came out in support of legalizing divorce in the Irish Republic, saying: "Moral goodness . . . should not need to have the backing of civil law in order to prove its worth."

A number of Catholic Church leaders reply by defending the present system. They say permitting divorce would undermine the family and the state. They feel there is no valid case for nondenominational schools.

The Irish Government has shelved some earlier moves toward nondenominational education. Rather than legalize divorce, the government has drawn up controversial nullity proposals which define grounds for declaring that a marriage never existed.

Africa

Rhodesia: what's next after Smith's 'no'

By Michael Holman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia

Rhodesia now faces the prospect of a serious and tragic intensification of the racial conflict following Prime Minister Ian Smith's rejection of British proposals for an interim government.

The rejection means the collapse of British efforts to get the stalled Geneva conference on Rhodesia going again.

British negotiator Ivor Richard announced the breakdown of the settlement talks after a 40-minute meeting with Mr. Smith here Jan. 24. Terming this "a tragic and fateful decision," Mr. Richard said the Rhodesian Prime Minister "bears the heavy responsibility for what may now happen."

What seems bound to happen is this:

Intensification of the guerrilla war bringing with it the danger that neighboring white-ruled South Africa, and the black states of Botswana, Zambia, and Mozambique will become increasingly involved.

Already there is a state of open hostility along the 600-mile border with Marxist-ruled Mozambique, which last year closed its frontier with Rhodesia.

On the Western border there is increasing tension. The Rhodesian authorities have accused Botswana of harboring nationalist guerrillas. Botswana has countercharged that Rhodesian military forces have on several occasions crossed into the country and have taken the issue to the UN Security Council.

There also is evidence of tension on the northern border with Zambia, and inside the country guerrilla activity has taken place within 40 miles of Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital.

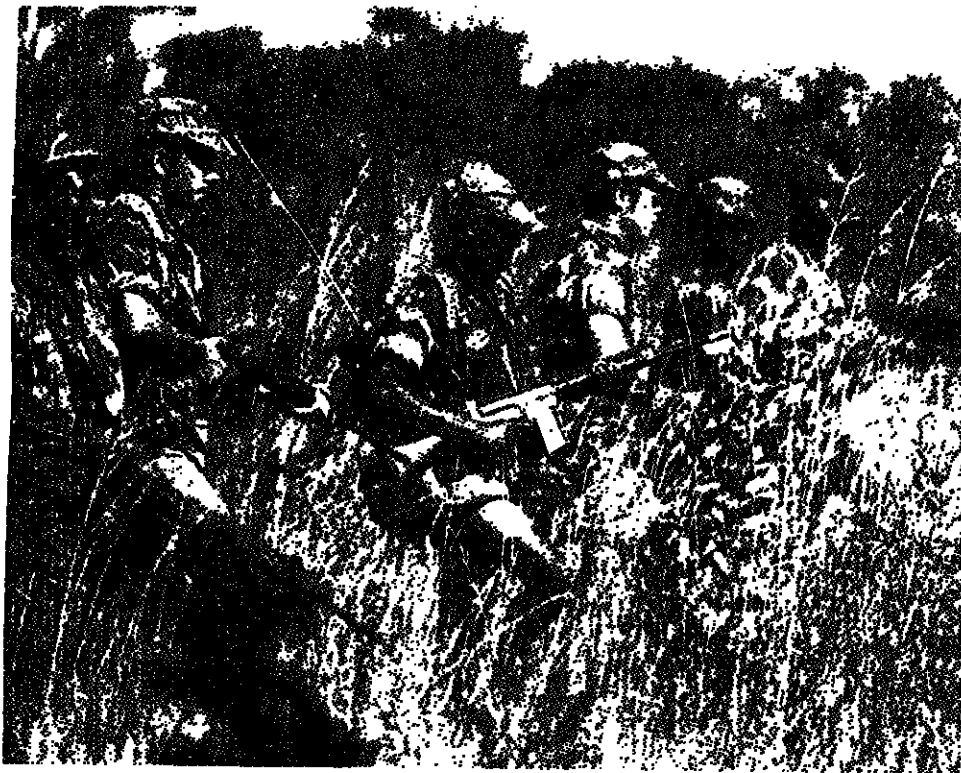
Mr. Richard warned that, in addition to the guerrilla war, economic sanctions imposed by the UN after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence 11 years ago also will continue. And "the people of this country, both black and white, will suffer further," he said.

Two key issues now face Mr. Smith:

1. He has to contain the war — and most observers believe that barring substantial external involvement on the side of the guerrillas, Rhodesia's whites can hold out for some time yet.

2. He has to maintain white morale, now at its lowest level since 1965, and convince his followers that there is a way out of the political stalemate.

In a nationwide broadcast, Mr. Smith said



Anti-guerrilla patrol in Rhodesia: Intensified warfare expected

By Sven Simon

the Richard proposals were "totally unacceptable" because they would have imposed "a Marxist-indoctrinated government" on his country.

But, Mr. Smith added, he was still ready to continue negotiating on the basis of the peace package put to him by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger last September. (Only Mr. Smith has publicly given the terms of this package, and he claims that the Richard blueprint is a radical departure from it.)

It was believed that he intended to reject most of the country's racial legislation and present this as evidence of his government's willingness — in spite of the failure of the Geneva conference — to reach an agreement.

At a later stage he is expected to open new settlement negotiations with tribal chiefs, whom the Rhodesian Government has long claimed are the true representatives of blacks. However, Mr. Richard made it clear that Britain would not accept any agreement reached in this way.

He pointed out that it would be "very difficult to have a free election when at least two of the possible candidates (Robert Mugabe, joint leader of the militant Patriotic Front, and the Rev. Ndabangini Sithole, who claims to

lead the Zimbabwe African National Union) are not allowed into the country."

A landslide victory by one nationalist group would under such circumstances be no more than "a glorified Gallup poll."

Even the most moderate of the black groups, the African National Council led by Bishop Muzorewa, has turned down further negotiations with Mr. Smith unless he is prepared to "surrender power to the majority totally and unconditionally."

It is clear that Mr. Smith will do no such thing.

The British proposals that Mr. Smith rejected were that a British commissioner would act as chairman both of a national security council comprising representatives of black and white groups and of a council of ministers with a black majority.

Mr. Richard stressed that the "fine print" of the proposals would have been open to negotiation had the Rhodesian leader accepted them as a basis for a resumed Geneva conference.

"The fact of the matter is that the African nationalist delegations accepted our proposals as the basis for discussion. They were prepared to sit around a table and negotiate. Mr. Smith apparently is not," Mr. Richard said.

South African churches flout apartheid law

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

The churches in South Africa are learning what it costs to get involved in trying to change the system of apartheid, as this country's legal separation of the races is called.

Flouting the law, Roman Catholic private schools in the Cape province have opened their doors to all races, and private Anglican schools in the Cape would like to follow suit.

In response to newsmen's questions, provincial educational administrators denounced the integration and said they would close the schools.

The Cape administrator, Dr. L. A. P. A. Munnik, said he will deregister the schools if blacks are not withdrawn, and parents who refuse to withdraw their children will be taken to court.

Although a full-pledged confrontation between the churches and the government could develop, including a lot of "noise" in Parliament, many educationists would like the issue downplayed so that the schools can get on with their "experiment."

Black parents in Port Elizabeth stress that they have sent their children to white schools for a better education, not for a test case against apartheid.

"For five years the children of diplomats [including blacks from Malawi and now from the Transkei] have been put in these private church schools at the specific request of the government," said F. E. Auerbach, head of the Transvaal teachers' association. The Transkei is a former black homeland that has been granted independence by South Africa, but the international community does not recognize it.

Informed sources in touch with the education scene in Johannesburg say that many of the Anglican schools in the city already have quietly admitted "colored" (mixed race) children this year without disturbance.

Also private church schools in Namibia (South-West Africa) have integrated, and the government cannot put a stop to that just as the move to a multiracial government is being made there. (South Africa has administered Namibia, a former German colony, since World War I.)

The structure of the government in South Africa makes it impossible for a court ruling to abolish segregation in one stroke as happened in the United States. Therefore, this slow changing of white attitudes must be the method of altering the society, unless there is violence.

Even such new developments as blacks being seen making comments on television news is having an effect on whites, who in their daily life rarely meet educated, articulate blacks.

A well-informed source says the English-speaking University of the Witwatersrand has gone "all races" — that is, has accepted students of all races solely on the basis of merit for the new school year beginning Feb. 11.

So far it has not been possible to get any official confirmation of this and the South African press has not mentioned it.

The president of the university's student representative council, Richard de Villiers, said: "If Wits goes open, Cape Town [University] will apply."

Late last year when a referendum was conducted among students at the University of Witwatersrand about opening up the university, the result was 92 percent in favor.

Several well-informed educationists say they are certain that Prime Minister John Vorster would want the integration of private schools carried out as long as it is done quietly, without local press attention, so he does not have to be seen approving the moves.

Africa

South Africa gives Namibia plan a push

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

The South African Government has just given a shove and a push to the Namibian (South-West African) constitutional conference to make it complete its work in drafting a constitution — and to do so fast.

The government of Prime Minister John Vorster apparently is increasingly concerned over the lack of progress in finding a solution for the Rhodesian crisis. It therefore is determined to push ahead with its own solution for Namibia, the territory it controls on the opposite side of southern Africa and whose northern frontier borders on Marxist-ruled Angola.

Mr. Vorster's goal is to have an interim government installed in Namibia by the middle of this year and to grant complete independence to the territory by 1978. But it would be independence on his terms.

South Africa has ruled Namibia, a former German colony, since World War I and has defied all United Nations demands that it relinquish the territory.

The solution the South African Government has come up with would effectively eliminate the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), the main independence movement in the territory, from any part in the new government.

Two weeks ago working papers containing the South African proposals (not a draft constitution as the local press reported) were submitted to the constitutional conference being held in Windhoek, the Namibian capital.

The South African Government reportedly

would like a constitution in two weeks time, in order to submit it to Parliament.

Perhaps the most significant recommendation in the working papers is not the bill of rights, which was played up in the South African press, but a stipulation that Marxist-Leninist parties should not be allowed in any Namibian elections.

The South African Government considers SWAPO as a Marxist-Leninist party. It is excluded from the constitutional conference.

SWAPO has called continually for elections to be held in Namibia under United Nations supervision. A peaceful march in Windhoek Jan. 18 by about 50 members of the internal branch of SWAPO called for such elections and for the release of all political prisoners.

The South African press has made much of the return to Namibia of several former members of SWAPO, including Prof. Mburumba Kerina, the man who invented the name Namibia.

But in an interview in the Rand Daily Mail Jan. 19 Professor Kerina, who recently spent two weeks in Europe trying to sell the Turnhalle conference (as the constitutional conference is called) was quoted as saying, "I found the Turnhalle had not managed to establish much credibility abroad." He insisted that he had not been sent abroad by any agent in South Africa or Namibia.

In two weeks or so the politically inexperienced men at the Turnhalle conference are supposed to come up with solutions to such thorny issues as land ownership.

Besides South Africa's heavy troop buildup on Namibia's border with Angola, Minister of Defense P. W. Botha has revealed that a new civil defense bill will be introduced in the coming session of Parliament, with a big share of the money to go to Namibia.

Any international diplomats trying to bring together SWAPO and the South African Government for talks are swimming against increasingly swift water.

Humphrey Tyler reports from Cape Town:

The proposals for Namibia submitted to the constitutional conference provide for a multi-racial interim government and a bill of rights declaring that human dignity is inviolable, and outlawing discrimination based on "origin, sex, language, race, faith, or political conviction."

Freedom of the press and the right to possess property would be guaranteed.

All ethnic groups would be represented in the central government. The prime minister would be elected by the legislative assembly. Although the assembly would be mainly black, the expectation in South Africa is that the first prime minister would be Dirk Mudge, the white chairman of the constitutional conference, who enjoys considerable popularity.

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Underground whites rise to challenge S. Africa

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What is probably the only white South African underground group of any significance has surfaced here to issue a challenge to the South African Government.

The group, which calls itself "Okhela" (the Zulu word for "spark"), claims that the South African security forces have physically and mentally tortured the renowned South African poet Breyten Breytenbach.

Mr. Breytenbach, who was a co-founder of Okhela in 1972, was jailed for nine years on Nov. 15, 1975, after being captured by South African police when he returned to his country on what Okhela leaders call a "limited mission." He allegedly has been held in solitary confinement ever since.

"Okhela challenges the South African Government to allow an independent outside observer to visit Breytenbach and publicly report on his present condition," says a statement put out by Okhela Jan. 6.

In an interview here, a number of Okhela's members and co-founders elaborated on their subversive organization's goals including their determination to help overthrow the South African Government and their attitudes toward violence.

Among those interviewed was William Anderson, a white South African who left his country last year after serving in the South Af-

rican forces in Namibia (South-West Africa) and Angola. His eyewitness allegations that South African forces used varying forms of torture on captured Namibians were published widely in Europe and the United States. He says he joined Okhela after arrival in London. The others interviewed requested that their names not be published.

The aim of Okhela, say these members, is to give political and "invisible" support through the white South African community to the black national-liberation movement.

"Although we do not see ourselves as a terrorist organization," Okhela leaders explain, there may be times when violence is necessary: "Okhela is committed to the armed struggle."

"It must be the black majority who destroy the overtly fascist system of apartheid (racial separation) and set up a new society," they say, "but whites should not simply sit back and wait for blacks to free the country."

Okhela has therefore given information it has acquired through its contacts within South Africa's white community to the black African National Congress (ANC), one of the leading liberation movements. A prime example of this, say Okhela leaders, is the documented exposé of alleged West German military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa which was published by the ANC two years ago.

A little earlier, the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement (DAM) published a similar Okhela-sourced exposé, this time of an alleged major

network of retail-trade links between Rhodesia and the world via South Africa.

But the most dramatic Okhela coup was the publication last year of a detailed and documented study by the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ (with acknowledgments to Okhela) of alleged sanctions-busting on a huge scale by Mobil Oil. Mobil has denied it contravened U.S. restrictions, but undertook a major internal investigation.

The capture of prize-winning Afrikaans poet Breytenbach was a major blow to the organization, especially when he recanted at his trial. "He split a lot of beans," admit Okhela leaders, but they quickly go on to ascribe this setback as due to torture and drugging by the security police.

At the trial witnesses told of Okhela's plans to set up cells within the white community, to smuggle arms, to set up an underground press, to steal government documents, and to bug telephones.

"Okhela has certainly participated in highly illegal activities," say its leaders. Although there are no direct plans to set up an underground press, these sources say, all the other activities mentioned above could be included in their projects.

The main thrust, they add, is to win the minds of South Africa's whites "who are living in a make-believe world."

"The future of whites in South Africa is going to be determined by the role they play in freeing this society," concludes Bill Anderson.

Asia

Is Mr. Teng being fitted for another white hat?

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A foreigner's Chinese maid recently declared or predicted — it is not quite clear which, because there were some language problems — that former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will be named first vice-chairman of the Communist Party. The maid was soon being quoted around the world in a news story as a "nonofficial Chinese source." Although they were ignorant of the story's origins, many journalists both here and in Hong Kong then "covered" themselves by writing articles acknowledging the existence of "reports" that Mr. Teng will be party first vice-chairman.

On Monday morning (Jan. 24), the information department of the Foreign Ministry opened for business.

This episode may well reveal something about China-watching journalism. But it also reflects how the future of Mr. Teng, the dynamic leader who was ousted from power last year by the radicals, has become an almost obsessive topic of discussion and speculation among journalists and diplomats whose task it is to understand what is going on in China.

A sizable and powerful group of people in China clearly wants Mr. Teng to resume work and once again assert his great administrative skills over a drifting bureaucracy. But it is not yet safe to declare without qualification that his early return to the center of power is guaranteed. There is still some evidence suggesting

that that decision has not yet been made.

All we know with certainty is that a decision has been made to "rehabilitate" him, that is to restore his good name in the ranks of the Communist Party and to declare that he was not really a bad guy after all. Many references by officials in him as "comrade" make that clear. In addition, according to well informed diplomats here, Chinese citizens have been told at briefings in recent days that Mr. Teng will be rehabilitated. But these same diplomats could not get any solid information about whether or when he will be given some major post.

While Mr. Teng's return to a public post of considerable power in the foreseeable future seems to be indicated, the existence of evidence pointing in the other direction also must

be recognized. First of all, Wu Teh is still around. "The Mayor of Peking" has been an outspoken critic of Mr. Teng and recently was attacked by name in posters put up by pro-Teng forces in the heart of Peking. But two weekends ago, in the first collective leadership appearance this year, Mr. Wu showed up once again in seventh place in the party hierarchy.

How Mr. Wu and Mr. Teng could coexist in the party hierarchy is difficult to understand. Although few foreigners are aware of this, it was Mr. Wu who went to Tsinghua University on Nov. 18, 1975, and officially launched the "education debate" that turned out to be a key part of the radical conspiracy aimed at Mr. Teng. And it was Mr. Wu, presumably with the blessing of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who declared in major speeches last Oct. 24 and again Nov. 30 that the criticism of Mr. Teng should continue. Yet even though it turned out to be Mr. Wu and not Mr. Teng who was criticized, it was Mr. Wu who appeared with the leadership on Jan. 23, not Mr. Teng.

The other body of evidence that should prevent unqualified predictions of Mr. Teng's imminent return to power consists of official responses to such predictions. The information department of the Foreign Ministry has with unusual speed and firmness, sought to shoot down news reports suggesting Mr. Teng's quick return. A Hong Kong report that he had been selected as premier was described as "totally groundless" and the first vice-chairman story as "unfounded." A spokesman's recent reference to Mr. Teng — "comrade Teng Hsiao-ping has made some errors which have to be criticized but his case is a contradiction among the people" — left the suggestion with its use of the present tense that the issue of Mr. Teng's future still has not been completely resolved. If it hasn't been resolved, the explanation may lie with Chairman Hua.

Some observers think that Chairman Hua is trying to use whatever power he might have in an effort to block Mr. Teng's return to a government post where he and not Mr. Hua would at least appear to be running things. Mr. Teng, after all, is a much more experienced practitioner of politics than Mr. Hua. He also has a well established power base and a network of contacts. And he is 73, about 16 years older than Mr. Hua, an important factor in a country where age still commands respect.

Whether it is a political struggle, overwork or illness which is to blame, some sort of stress is taking its toll on Mr. Hua. Photographs taken of him two weeks ago showed a man who has lost considerable weight during the past two or three weeks. Japanese visitors who met with him on Saturday came away with the impression of a man who was greatly fatigued.

— 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

Thailand's insurgency struggle

Despite new regime, policy is still passive

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Yala, Thailand
In Helong, doors are left unlocked. Bicycles are parked unattended. There is hardly any crime in the largely Chinese town on the Thailand-Malaysian border.

But getting there is another matter. The road to Helong is controlled by Muslim bandits. Border police use it at their peril. Last year a police officer was kidnapped while driving along it. Recently a bus driver was wounded when almost 30 bandits opened fire after his company officials refused to pay protection money.

Helong itself is under the control of a splinter group of ethnic Chinese-Malaysian Communist guerrillas. And they reportedly discipline thieves with an iron hand. They also are busy strengthening their hold on the town and other places along the border. As many as 3,000 of them use this area as a sanctuary from which to conduct activities in Malaysia.

Concern spreads

Their activities symbolize the difficulties the Thai Government has had for years in trying to bring order to its vast southern provinces. At the same time, these activities spread concern as far south as Singapore that the growing disorder in Thailand may produce a Communist guerrilla revival in the region.

In the meantime, another 1,000 or so Communist guerrillas of Thai origin near the towns

of Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat also pose a challenge to the government in Bangkok. As many as 30 leftist students involved in the early October riots that led to the overthrow of the civilian government are said to have joined these guerrillas.

Joint campaigns launched

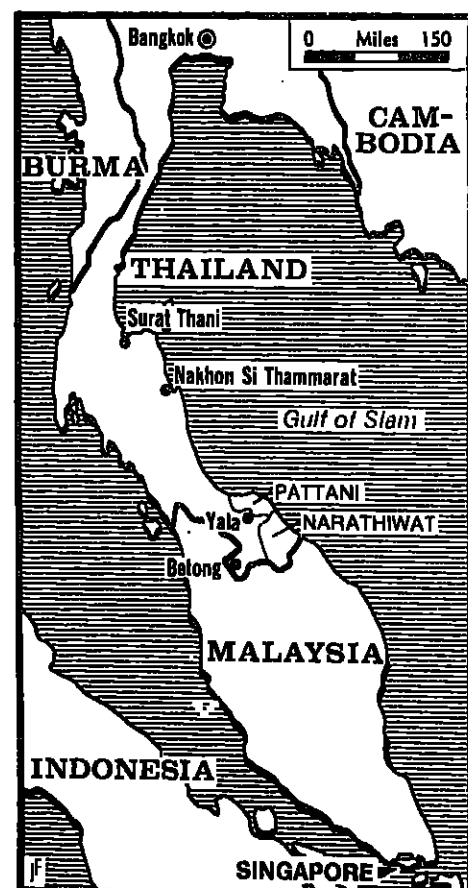
While this is going on, in the nearby provinces of Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat an estimated 500 heavily armed Muslim fighters — sometimes in the guise of separatists seeking independence from largely Buddhist Thailand and sometimes simply acting as bandits — kidnap dozens of persons each year and hold them for ransom.

Since the military coup last October, both Thailand and Malaysia have given massive publicity to new joint campaigns against one or more of these three groups. The Thai press has played up military operations designed to free kidnap victims. There are also new "free fire" zones directed against suspected Communist strongholds and off limits to unauthorized persons.

But despite all this a number of observers see no firm signs that the new government in Bangkok has changed the old, passive policy of containing rather than suppressing the insurgents. They note that casualties on both sides so far have been light, partly because leafleting of target areas to warn civilians also has allowed guerrillas time to escape.

Moreover, there has been no major redeployment of the Thai military forces to the south.

The situation, these observers say, is slowly but steadily worsening. In the past there has been criticism that the police and civilian ad-



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

ministrators sent to the south have been less qualified and more oppressive in their approach to the job than was desirable or necessary — with the area suffering as a result.

Elections in India: ready or not, here they come

Critics say Gandhi rivals given little time to organize

By Mohan Ram
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
India's political opposition parties are reluctantly going to contest the elections scheduled for March. In the absence of any other meaningful option

The opposition parties generally reacted to the news of elections with little enthusiasm — calling the eight-week advance notice unfair and too short — because they know that after 19 months in a political wilderness under the Indian state of emergency they have to start from scratch again. Still, four noncommunist opposition parties have hammered together a makeshift alliance in hopes of pooling their votes against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her ruling Congress Party. However, there is no indication as yet what criteria will be used to select candidates.

Mrs. Gandhi has relaxed — but is not ending — the emergency for the elections, assuring that all "legitimate political activity" will be permitted in order that they be free and fair. Indeed, opposition leaders and workers alike are being freed from detention, the ban on political rallies has been lifted, and press censorship has been suspended.

But, say observers here, Mrs. Gandhi needs a resounding victory in March to legitimize the emergency, and what one opposition leader calls the "pall of fear" has not yet lifted.

Indeed, two of Mrs. Gandhi's severest critics in the press, the daily Statesman and the Indian Express, have spelled out their reservations about the elections and the relaxation of the emergency.

"It is specious to argue that elections can be held during the emergency," the Statesman said, noting that the government still holds enormous new powers given it by new amendments to the Constitution. "Rather, even in a situation of constraints the lifting of the emergency would be the right psychological move."

The mass-circulation Indian Express said it was particularly important that all curbs on the press be lifted for the elections because all other media of mass communication in India — radio and television, for instance — were still under government control.

The Express argued that the government would have been well-advised to revoke not only press censorship but also to restore the suspended right of citizens to move the courts on violations of freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution. Press freedom must not be regarded as a concession to those in the journalistic field, it said, but as an essential element of the citizens' right.

The election focuses new attention on Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, and on the Congress Party youth movement he leads. With a membership said to be in the area of 5 million, the Youth Congress is among the world's largest organizations of its type and figures to play a prominent — if not decisive — role in Indian electoral politics for the first time. Some observers say it is probable that at least half of the ruling party's candidates may owe their primary allegiance to the Youth Congress, giving it and Sanjay Gandhi the legitimacy they seek.

It is not yet known whether the younger Gandhi himself will seek election to Parliament, but at least one prominent officeholder — the Chief Minister of the State of Punjab — has suggested that he should.

Also back in the political spotlight is the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI), which may not find itself so far out in the political wilderness as had been thought likely after its recent confrontation with the Prime Minister.

Although Mrs. Gandhi, her son, and others in the ruling party have lambasted the CPI for its alleged interference in Congress affairs, sources say there seems to be some rethinking about accepting its help at the polls. The CPI has been the only other party to back the emergency invoked by Mrs. Gandhi and can help the Congress in some electorates. Thus, these sources say, a limited rehabilitation of the CPI seems in order.

Latin America

Antarctica cools Chile and Argentina relations

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Long-simmering controversy over territorial claims in the Antarctic flared anew this month as Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte toured his country's zone on the ice-covered continent.

Foreign offices in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay reacted cautiously to the visit, but a number of officials protested privately, and newspaper comment was open and critical.

The Buenos Aires morning newspaper La Nación called General Pinochet's trip "an act of territorial claim staking" and urged Argentine authorities to study its implications. They "should draw up a geopolitical evaluation of the case," it added.

Underlying the controversy is the ex-

pectation that the Antarctic possesses vast mineral potential, and no nation wants to be left out.

This was not the first time that Chilean moves in the Antarctic have drawn worried glances from Argentina. The two nations have long squabbled over their respective and overlapping claims to sizable chunks of the continent.

The recent visit by General Pinochet coincided with announcement of plans to construct a fourth Chilean base in the Antarctic — a facility to serve as an air and sea terminal and a scientific research station.

Planned for the Margarita Bay area between the Antarctic peninsula and Adelaide Island, it will be closer to the South Pole than Chile's other three facilities.

In addition to Argentina, the United States and the Soviet Union also have bases in the 482,000 square-mile area claimed by Chile.

The overlapping of the Argentine and Chilean claims covers the Antarctic Peninsula, which stretches north out of the main Antarctic land mass toward the island of Tierra del Fuego at the tip of South America.

In some measure, the current Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Antarctica is an extension of older border controversies and particularly the disagreement between the two countries on the boundary line on Tierra del Fuego and navigational rights through the Beagle Channel off the island.

But these other disputes, some of which are currently under arbitration, take a back seat to the Antarctic controversy at the moment.

On several recent occasions the Chilean Foreign Ministry categorically reaffirmed "the sovereignty of Chile in that sector of the Antarctic situated between the meridional longitude of 53 degrees and 90 degrees . . . the territories included in this sector form part of the national patrimony in virtue of historic, juridical, and geographical titles . . ."

Argentina claims the area between the meridional longitudes of 25 and 74 degrees, an obvious overlap with Chile's claim.

"Argentina is always trying to chip away at our land," a spokesman for the Instituto Antártico Chileno said. "The Pinochet visit should remind Argentina that we own that land."

The dispute involves other countries as well. Britain's claim to Antarctic land overlaps both the Argentine and Chilean claims.

But both Argentina and Chile are worried by Brazil's increasing interest in Antarctica. It has sponsored several Antarctic expeditions, one of which took place within the past several months. Although its claims to Antarctic land were staked out rather recently, Brazil shows signs of pushing those claims energetically.

Uruguay has made similar overtures and has established an institute to study the region.

Neither Brazil nor Uruguay signed a 1959 treaty that prohibits signatories from "acts or activities" that smack of claiming or exerting sovereignty over the continent until 1990. Both Argentina and Chile signed, as did 10 other countries — all of which had claims or activity in the continent in 1959.

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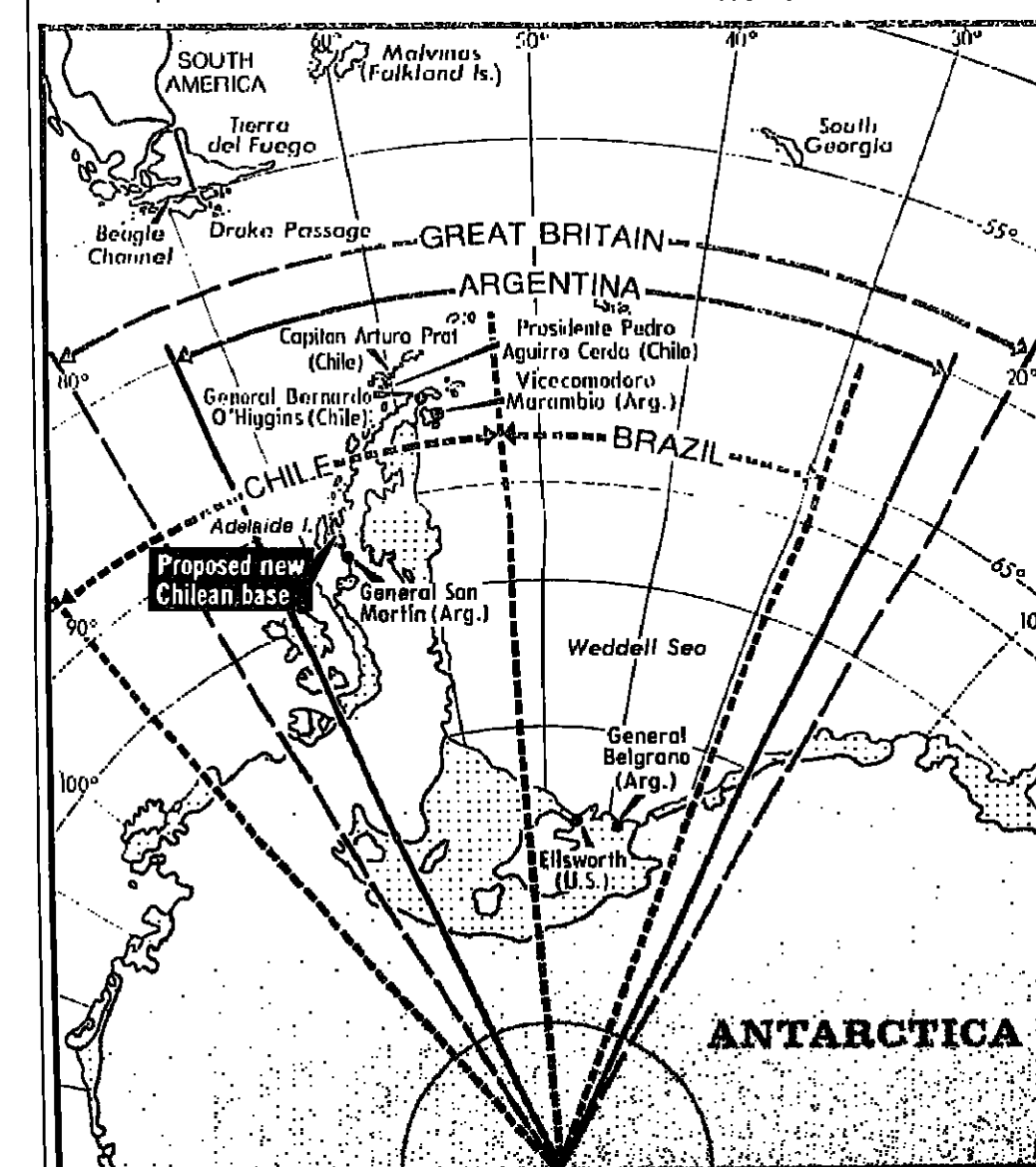
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By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

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United States

Where will Carter's walk lead the nation?

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
For a moment he was like any kid watching his first parade, this freshly minted President Jimmy. He clapped his hands together in delight as he saw the black and nickel-plated steam fire engine from 1908 puffing down Pennsylvania Avenue behind clapping horses. The famous ivory crescent of a smile flashed from the reviewing stand. It seemed to linger there, unseen behind a cloud of white steam, while the American-Lafayette Metropolitan fire engine passed by and disappeared, as the rest of the inaugural would, into history.

When the skirling of the bagpipes and the thump of the drums and the high bright silver sound of the fifes had gone, every one of the thousands who saw inauguration day in person, live and not remote, had a different memory. "For me the memory was him, Jimmy, making the long walk he made [from Capitol Hill to the White House]. Because that's the only time I've seen a President do that in my lifetime." That is a black Atlantic, Melba Seals, talking, and she continues: "I'm proud he's not afraid of the people, and he's going to do as much as he can for the people."

For a sandy-haired bearded New Yorker in a frock coat who had been told all day he looked like President Lincoln, it was something else: "I'll remember the tempo of the crowd and how very different it was four years ago. Today even the Yippies tried to put on a demonstration and couldn't do it. . . . It was very upbeat," said Richard Hallock of DeWitt, New York.

At times it was more than upbeat, it was stirring in a way almost forgotten by some Americans, who had not sung the national anthem in public for a few years. There was that moment on Capitol Hill just before Jimmy Carter was sworn in, and the chorus started to



A jubilant President and Mrs. Carter walk the inaugural parade route

sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." A small humming sound began out in the vast audience, then a few people singing quietly about about "trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored" and by the time "Glory, glory hallelujah" came up there were thousands in the crowd singing together, smiling in the sun.

The scene on Capitol Hill was massed exhilaration, as the scores who had slipped over the ice-glazed Capitol grounds stood huddled under a chilly blue sky listening to, cheering, and occasionally seeing the presidential swearing-in.

"Why don't they put him up on top of a building so we can see him?" asked an eight-year-old in a Washington Redskins cap.

Dozens of people were perched like woolly birds high up in the branches of trees overlooking the ceremony. When the 21-gun, cannon salute shook the Capitol grounds, you expected to see them flap out of the branches.

Afterward, down at Lafayette Square, a tall, distinguished-looking man in a camel's-hair

coat argued in vain with security police to let him through to see the parade. He had the right tickets, but the wrong gate. They had their orders: no exceptions. Not even for this man, Sargent Shriver, who a year and a half ago was running for president of the U.S. himself and 16 years ago had watched the parade with his brother-in-law, President Kennedy.

If Sargent Shriver was finding that "the past is prologue," as it's written on one of the massive granite buildings here, so were the Carter people. That was pointed out at one of the evening's festive inaugural parties, or balls, amid the rebel yells and the yards of red and white chiffon decking the Washington Hilton.

After an ear-splitting "Yahoo!" the executive director of the North Carolina Democratic Party, Bill Hodge, of Charlotte, turned serious. He said: "Jimmy Carter has opened the door for a lot of capable young men of the South who maybe would have been held back in the past simply because they were Southerners. You will see more of our leaders coming from the South."

Draft resisters Tears and cheers for Vietnam pardon

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Two Washington-area mothers typify the extreme reactions among Americans to President Carter's first executive order — pardoning Vietnam draft evaders, but not deserters.

• Myrtle Phillips was crying with joy because her son, a draft evader, would be coming home from Canada.

• But Nancy Montgomery was angry because her son, a deserter, would not be included in the pardon. "There shouldn't be any difference," she cried. "The evaders just deserted before the fact. Instead of after."

While a few leaders such as Sen. Edward Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat, praised Mr. Carter for taking a "major, impressive and compassionate step," others, such as Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican, called the pardon "the most disgraceful thing that a president has ever done." He predicted that it would "utterly destroy the effectiveness" of any future draft.

He meant that if young men who refused to answer the call to service could expect to be pardoned they might not respond to another draft in a new emergency.

But President Carter, according to White House informants, remains confident that he has made the right — if relatively unpopular — decision in pardoning the draft dodgers.

The President's press spokesman, Jody Powell, observed with resignation that the President had expected the pardons would anger and disappoint more than half of all Americans.

While the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars and similar groups who represent many veterans are angered because any pardons were issued, friends of those who took refuge in Canada, Sweden, or France rather than fight were angered because many of their constituents — the deserters — were excluded.

The distinction that rankled was legal: those who evaded service before they took an oath of loyalty were draft evaders and were pardoned; those who ran away after the oath were deserters and were not pardoned.

Making the distinction more painful was the fact that many of the former were white — educated and in many cases affluent, with enough knowledge of the world to know how to run away to a foreign country. Many of the deserters were black, less-educated, and poor — never thinking of evading service until they actually saw the war.

Aware of the class and racial implications, administration officials expect the President to seek to redress the balance by insisting on the "immediacy" of a Pentagon review of the situation of deserters, which he ordered.

Yet those concerned are not entirely happy to have the Pentagon reviewing their cases. As one of them put it, Pentagon officers, who have no sympathy for the deserters and who have been in the role of prosecutors, should not be asked to play the role of objective jurors.

Some authorities on the issue believe that the President will be driven by the logic of the situation and the demands for evenhanded justice ultimately to facilitate the situation of the deserters as well as the draft evaders.

How many draft evaders are there? How many deserters? The figures are uncertain. While the White House avoided figures, the Justice Department tentatively offered these:

About 13,000 draft evaders immediately affected — 2,000 under indictment; 8,000 have been convicted or who pleaded guilty; 1,200 under investigation. About 1,800 of them are fugitives — 1,600 of them in foreign countries.

These figures must be contrasted with those for deserters. According to Pentagon sources they number 4,600 while another 200,000 suffer from less than honorable discharges.

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United States

Fuel shortage: bitter weather hits home

By Harry B. Mills
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Carter wants Americans to dial their thermostats down to 65 degrees — three degrees lower than former President Nixon proposed during the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74.

Does this mean the energy crisis today is worse than it was at that time? In some ways, yes.

• In 1973 Americans imported 35 percent of their oil. Today the figure is 42 percent and rising.

• This year the U.S. will spend \$40 billion for foreign oil — at least twice as much as three years ago.

• Domestic production of petroleum is down to 8.1 million barrels daily — about a million barrels a day less than in 1973. Output of natural gas also is lower.

• Americans now burn nearly 20 million barrels of oil products each day — 83 percent more than in 1973.

• A higher percentage of imported oil comes from Arab wells than three years ago, increasing U.S. vulnerability to Arab pressure.

Roughly 38 percent of all oil imported by the U.S. now comes directly or indirectly from Arab sources. ("Indirectly" means petroleum products bought from Caribbean refineries which got their crude from Arab wells.)

Why this swing toward Arab oil? Partly because Canada and Venezuela, formerly the top U.S. sources, are selling less petroleum to Americans.

Canada, for example, — which in 1973 sold more than 1.3 million barrels of oil daily to the United States — now exports less than half that amount and the total shrinks monthly.

Some statistics can perhaps make the situation look better than it is. In 1976, says the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), domestic demand for all petroleum products averaged 17.29 million barrels per day — slightly below consumption in 1973.

This, however, is an average. In recent months consumption has soared toward the 20 million barrels a day mark — and shows little sign of retreating significantly.

Worsening the immediate situation is record cold weather across much of the nation, boosting consumption of heating oil in particular.

Even when warmer weather returns, however, two factors will continue to inflate



Concord, Mass. By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

A famous bridge arches a river of ice

energy consumption — expanding industrial production, as U.S. factories and utilities shake off the recession, and nearly record high use of gasoline.

Some progress has been achieved — though much of it remains on paper — since the dark winter mornings of 1973, when Americans gathered in frosty lines at gas pumps across the nation.

Nineteen major oil-consuming nations have, at U.S. urging, formed an International Energy Agency (IEA) headquartered in Brussels, to map out, among other things, emergency sharing of fuel supplies during a possible future embargo.

IEA's most important task, however — developing alternative sources of energy — remains stalled.

"The opportunities of the past three years," says Eleanore Davignon, former chairman of the IEA, "have been largely wasted. The lead time in bringing alternative sources onstream is, at the very shortest, five to six years."

The Federal Energy Administration (FEA), however, has announced two immediate steps to meet pressing problems:

• Extra propane gas, taken from supplies normally used by industry, will go to natural gas utilities to make sure their highest priority customers — homeowners, health facilities, small commercial users, and others — have "100 percent of their need [for gas] to maintain adequate heating."

Included among highest-priority users are factories and other plants whose pipes might freeze without fuel, causing property damage and job losses.

• The FEA says acting director Gorman Smith, also is ordering refineries in a critical four-state area to increase their production of home-heating oil (light No. 1) and to decrease output of aviation jet fuel.

States faced with "serious hardship," unless remedial steps are taken: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

Aviation jet fuel was chosen for cutback, said Mr. Smith, because airlines have "greater flexibility" in where they pick up fuel and because their needs are secondary to the "protection of the public health, safety, and welfare" of citizens in the affected "northern tier states."

Ford interview: campaign crowded out SALT talks

By Godfrey Spertling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford says that "the demands of a vigorous campaign" may have prevented the firming up of an arms-limitation agreement with the Soviets.

He discloses he may have missed SALT II because of the "hiatus" created by the campaign.

He also says that the apprehension of the business community over the possibility of a Democratic president contributed to the lull in the economy and that this may have cost him the election.

Additionally, Mr. Ford warns against the return of the "imperial presidency" and says: "I think the American public wants a continuation of a non-imperial presidency. I think any president who comes in and reverts to or begins an imperial presidency will be harshly treated by the American people."

Asked here if there was "a temptation for a president to be overly impressed with his position and potential power, the President said, 'You have to guard against it every day.'"

In his final interview before leaving office, the President was in a particularly cheerful, light mood. At times he joked and bantered. On several occasions he filled the Oval Office with his hearty laughter. He clearly was exiting with good humor and in good spirits.

In conversations that ranged over a number of topics, the President said:

• That President-Elect Carter was off to a good start

• That he feels "President Carter has some excellent opportunities to do some very successful things — but I have to add he has got a narrow range of decisionmaking."

To the reporter's question, "Why is that?" Mr. Ford added:

"Well, because of the nature of the problems. Take the Middle East, trying to get Arabs and Israelis to agree, there isn't much flexibility. If it fails, it is a real tragedy. If it is successful, it will be a great kudo. But the range of options is relatively narrow."

Q: "How about SALT [strategic arms limitation talks]?"

A: "That is the third. The opportunities for great success are there. On the other hand, the dangers — the pitfalls — are also very real."

Q: "Also the economy?"

A: "Absolutely."

Q: "Aren't you saying in citing these alternatives that here is a President who could achieve greatness, but who could also meet up with disaster?"

A: "I wouldn't put it in those extremes. But the potentials for real success or unfortunate failure do exist."

On his closeness to an arms agreement and the problems of negotiating during the campaign Mr. Ford said:

"I would say we were 80 percent toward an agreement. There are, on the other hand, several sticky issues. The only way to resolve those is to sit down and negotiate, not in a hurry, not under pressure as to time or any other problems. And when you are engaged in a vigorous campaign which demands a sizable share of your time, there just has to be a hiatus there."

Of the "temptations" that draw a president toward the "imperial presidency" the questioner went like this:

Q: "Is it the flattery around here, or is it the power?"

The President: "I think it depends upon your staff. My staff has never been too flattering."

(Here a loud presidential guffaw with his press secretary and press photographer joining in.)

Mr. Ford, continuing: "But I am glad they weren't because, in the first place, I am embarrassed with that kind of talk among the staff people. I think there can be the possibility of a staff building up the president. Don't you think so, Ron? (press secretary Ron Nessen). Nessen: "Yes, sir."

On a variety of topics Mr. Ford had this to say:

• Asked if he "had any final advice for the nation," he said: "We have an absolute requirement to maintain the kind of a military capability to meet any challenge, all reasonable contingencies, because that is the best insurance for peace."

"We can't do it on a peak-and-valley basis. You can't do it by oscillating from strength to weakness. You have to have a consistent, firm program where you invest today for the strength of tomorrow."

• The question about whether the President would run again for the office in 1980 brought about some joshing and fun between Mr. Ford and the interviewer. It went like this:

Q: "Do you think you are entitled to another chance, if you decide to — as close as you came?"

A: "I don't think anybody is entitled to it. I think you have to earn the nomination and earn the election, but it is very premature."

Q: "It isn't for me, Mr. President." (Loud laughter from all present, Mr. Ford leading the way.)

A: "I am not going beyond 'maybe.'"

Q: "I was going to try to go a little further than 'maybe.'"

A: "I thought that went just about the right distance."

Americans turn to the churches again

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Sam Harwood is a businessman, a purchasing agent for an engineering company . . . and, all of a sudden, a churchgoer.

At first he felt very out of place — "a bump on a log" — in the hushed, high-columned peacefulness of Fifth Avenue's St. Thomas Church.

"I had never joined a church before in my life," says this New York bachelor, with a slight touch of surprise lingering in his voice.

"I think I had tried everything else — psychiatry, endless entertainment, the hedonistic life. But it wasn't until I started reading the Bible that I found satisfying answers. . . ."

Slowly his deep-rooted anti-church prejudice began to crumble. "What made the most impression on me was the devotion, the honesty, the sincerity of everyone in church. It was an inspiration to me."

Mr. Harwood's arrival in St. Thomas Church is not unique. The vaulted Episcopal edifice tucked in between Fifth Avenue's fashionable stores welcomed an increase in attendance last year of about 10,000 over 1975's 84,000.

And across much of this hard-driving, money-making city, and throughout the nation as a whole, the story is the same: That outflowing tide away from churches in the past two decades appears to have been stemmed, perhaps to have turned.

The change was documented late last month by a new Gallup poll. Interviews with nearly

14,000 American adults during 1976 indicated that 42 percent of the population attended church or synagogue in a typical week. That is a small (2 percent) improvement over the previous year, and the first reversal of the steady downward drift that has shrunk congregations since the late '50s.

Analysis of the 1976 figures, says Gallup, "shows churchgoing to be up among all major population groups."

A rather less scientific sampling of some of Manhattan's churches reflects a similar trend: "I do see signs of a turnaround, of more churchgoing and recognition of God and prayer," says Msgr. James Wilders of his Roman Catholic congregation at St. Thomas More's Church on Manhattan's East Side. "People are finding that they need God and God's protection and love."

According to Jim Bastis, a spokesman for the 1.8 million-strong Catholic Archdiocese here, church attendance is creeping up again after years of holding steady or slightly falling off.

"We've noticed a change," comments Bruce Forbes, assistant to the rector of the Byzantine domed Church of St. Bartholomew's on Park Avenue. "Attendance has increased . . . though not enough to make us about for joy."

"There's a real hunger for spiritual experience," says another Episcopalian, Father Douglas Ousley of St. Thomas Church. "I would say, the ideologies are crumbling — money, the American way, the success dream, Marxism, or whatever. People have to have more than that."

Again, Gallup would agree. Another poll, released simultaneously, found that the proportion of Americans who believe that religion is increasing its influence on American life has tripled since 1970.

At 44 percent, this figure has not yet reached the heights of the late 1950s (69 percent), but it is far above the skeptical doldrums of the late '60s (14 percent).

Bucking all the trends is Dr. Norman Vincent Peale's Marble Collegiate Church on Fifth Avenue. There they haven't noticed any great increase because "we never had any decline."

Sunday after Sunday and year after year, Dr. Peale and his assistants have packed their pews with 1,700 to 2,000 listeners, some bursting out into overcrowded rooms filled with closed-circuit color TV.

"We have a real, live, honest church which cares about people and has programs which administer to their needs," explains the Rev. D. Ostroth, "and we have a real, live preacher whom people love to hear."

The Southern Baptists, too, have been growing for many years, long before the spectacular emergence of a "born-again" Jimmy Carter on the national scene. They are now, with some 12.5 million members, the second-largest group after the Roman Catholics.

But the great majority of American churches and synagogues have had to battle dwindling congregations through the discouraging days of what Sam Harwood calls "the age, me, me culture, all built on material things."

Middle East

Why Sadat blames riots on the Communists

By Helena Cobban
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
President Sadat has blamed the Communists for the riots and demonstrations that reverberated throughout Egypt. But few Egyptians — even instinctively anti-Communist, better-off Egyptians — seem to believe that the Communists were indeed behind the troubles.

Why, then, is Mr. Sadat making the Communists the scapegoats when, at first sight, there are other candidates at hand for that role? Other critics of his policies, for example: the "Nasserites," that is, those who harbor nostalgia for the stricter authoritarian state socialism of Mr. Sadat's predecessor, the late Gamal Abdel Nasser; the right-wing, religiously fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood; or the supporters or clients of Libyan leader and longtime gadfly of Mr. Sadat, Muammar al-Qaddafi?

The answer seems to lie in the fact that the riots could be interpreted as a victory for whoever triggered them, in that they forced Mr. Sadat to rescind the price increases against which the demonstrators were protesting. To attribute blame (or credit) for the riots could therefore conceivably strengthen the position within Egypt of the group or organization singled out as being behind them. And it is probably because the Communists are in fact so weak in Egypt that they have been chosen as the "safest" scapegoats.

So by last Friday, public prosecutors were alleging that the whole series of disturbances had been planned and executed by a group called the Communist Labor Organization.

Cairo's semi-official press followed up this announcement with reproductions of inflammatory leaflets found in the houses of the 40-odd alleged organization members rounded up during the week's arrests, which threw a wide dragnet around over 1,000 rioters and a similar number of curfew-breakers.

This writer has so far found few, even of the capital's staunchly anti-Communist upper class, who give much credence to the official explanation. There is widespread sympathy for the deplorable plight of the urban poor. In some quarters, at least, there is also a feeling that it was surprising not that the riots happened, but rather that they took so long to happen. Such people understand, however, that if the government is not to seem to have made a serious political miscalculation in introducing the increases in the first place — even granted the economic necessity of doing so — then some outside force must serve as whipping boy.

Egypt's yawning financial problems remain, so the government would have been unlikely to have put the blame for the riots on the Muslim Brothers, who enjoy more sympathy within the ranks of the country's rich backers in the Arabian peninsula than either the Nasserites or the Communists.

There is a general consensus that the main activists on the left at present are not the Communists — who had a reputedly fractious history as an underground party until they dissolved their formal organization in 1964 — but the Nasserites.

Recent liberalization moves taken here include the decision to allow the three trends (right, left, and center) inside the ruling Arab Socialist Union party to develop toward more autonomy. Although the Nasserites enjoy much sympathy within the official left grouping, the most significant Nasserite activity apparently takes place outside the official structure.

Nasserism within Egypt is these days often linked with the name of Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi of neighboring Libya. In the past few years, several disturbances inside Egypt have been blamed on Colonel Qaddafi's interference. The Egyptians have accused him on more than one occasion of sending arms to subversives inside Egypt.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

On Cairo's outskirts: frieze of some of Egypt's teeming millions — in happier mood

Egypt: still too many mouths

By Helena Cobban
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo
For those who wonder what caused the tornado of anger which swept through Egypt's cities, a half hour spent in one of Cairo's bus terminals would provide some illumination.

Within the capital, every conceivable form of mass transit has been called into use. There are buses, trains, trolleys, taxis and an above-ground "metro." But still there are not enough vehicles to take the city's eight million residents where they want to go.

In the bus terminal, unruly crowds of males of all ages straggle around the entrances, waiting for the next fully loaded bus to arrive. Even before it stops men and boys grab any handhold on its side to lever themselves inside through doors or windows.

In the fray, the alighting passengers manage to push themselves through. As the departing bus picks up speed, more would-be passengers run along behind and beside, perhaps to grasp onto fenders for the duration of their journey.

Few women compete

Few women choose to risk travel inside these seething masses of humanity. If the woman must travel, she must join those males who, having any pretension at all to having risen above the social level of their poorer brothers, travel around the city by taxi. The other day my taxi driver picked up a woman who had been waiting to return from the central markets for 3½ hours. It was, she said, about average for that particular trip.

The pressure on public transport points up one of the main problems of the city's poor — the sheer pressure of population. (Thus when the riots started, it has been estimated that two million people could congregate in certain individual areas of the capital after walking for less than 20 minutes.)

This population pressure has led to a steady worsening of housing

conditions. The construction of Suez Canal cities destroyed before 1973 should have led to the refugees' housing units in Cairo and elsewhere being released for the indigenous homeless. But officials have been surprised to find that despite a steady flow of Suez Canal families back to their homes, few vacancies have thereby resulted. There are no figures for room-occupancy rates, but one estimate puts at 1½ the average number of urban family members who share each housing unit — and these usually consist of two small rooms in rehousing schemes.

Rents and wages low

Rents are low in these units. But so are wages. The minimum daily wage here is \$1.15 for a single man and marginally higher for a married man. A soldier or policeman earns \$39 a month and a newly graduating doctor \$73. Many workers, especially in unskilled jobs such as construction laboring, earn less than the official minimum.

Even ardent critics of the present regime admit that the situation of the country's poor is markedly better than that prevailing in such regions as the Indian subcontinent and much of South America.

But the gap between expectations and fact is possibly equally great, for several reasons. The Nile Valley and Delta are naturally rich regions, whose inhabitants have historically considered themselves entitled to live better than the surrounding nomads. And in recent times, the combination of more or less universal primary education and the radicalization of the Nasser period have added to popular hopes.

That these hopes have so far not been fulfilled would perhaps have been bearable, were it not that as the situation of the urban poor declined over the past few years, that of a small proportion of rich entrepreneurs has improved dramatically.

The targets chosen by the rioters were therefore indicative: in addition to burning many vehicles of the public transport system which provides so many daily troubles, they ransacked the nightclubs where the new class of Egyptian rich would dance away their entrepreneurial gains.

Giscard's Saudi goals: oil, trade, peace

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

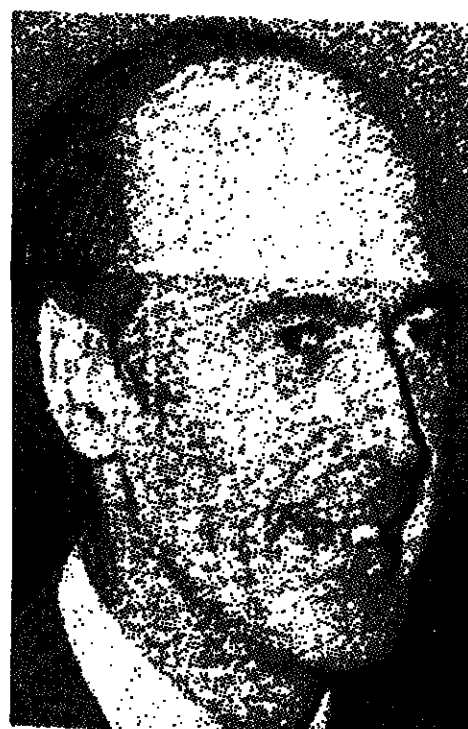
Paris
In his state visit to Saudi Arabia last week President Giscard d'Estaing of France had these among his goals:

- To ensure a continued flow of oil from the Arab kingdom, which is France's main supplier. Overall Saudi oil accounts for 36 percent of France's consumption. Ten percent of this amount is supplied under a special three-year contract concluded in 1974 and which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing hopes to renew for another three years.

- To increase French exports to Saudi Arabia. Although France has sold major items such as tanks, fighters, and an \$800 million color television network to the Saudis, its overall sales performance has been disappointing, representing under 3 percent of the Saudi import market.

- To discuss prospects for a Middle East settlement in which the French President would like to play a role. France sees Saudi Arabia as the most influential of the Arab states in the peace maneuvering.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has predicted that 1977 will be the "year of peace in the Middle East." But his four-day visit to Saudi Arabia, which began Jan. 22, was clouded by the still-smoldering controversy surrounding France's



Giscard: Saudi visitor

release Jan. 11 of suspected Palestinian terrorist leader Abu Daoud.

In the past year France has quietly hosted private talks between representatives of the

Palestinian Liberation Organization and Jewish Israeli opposition figures who were said to be reporting back to top government leaders in Tel Aviv.

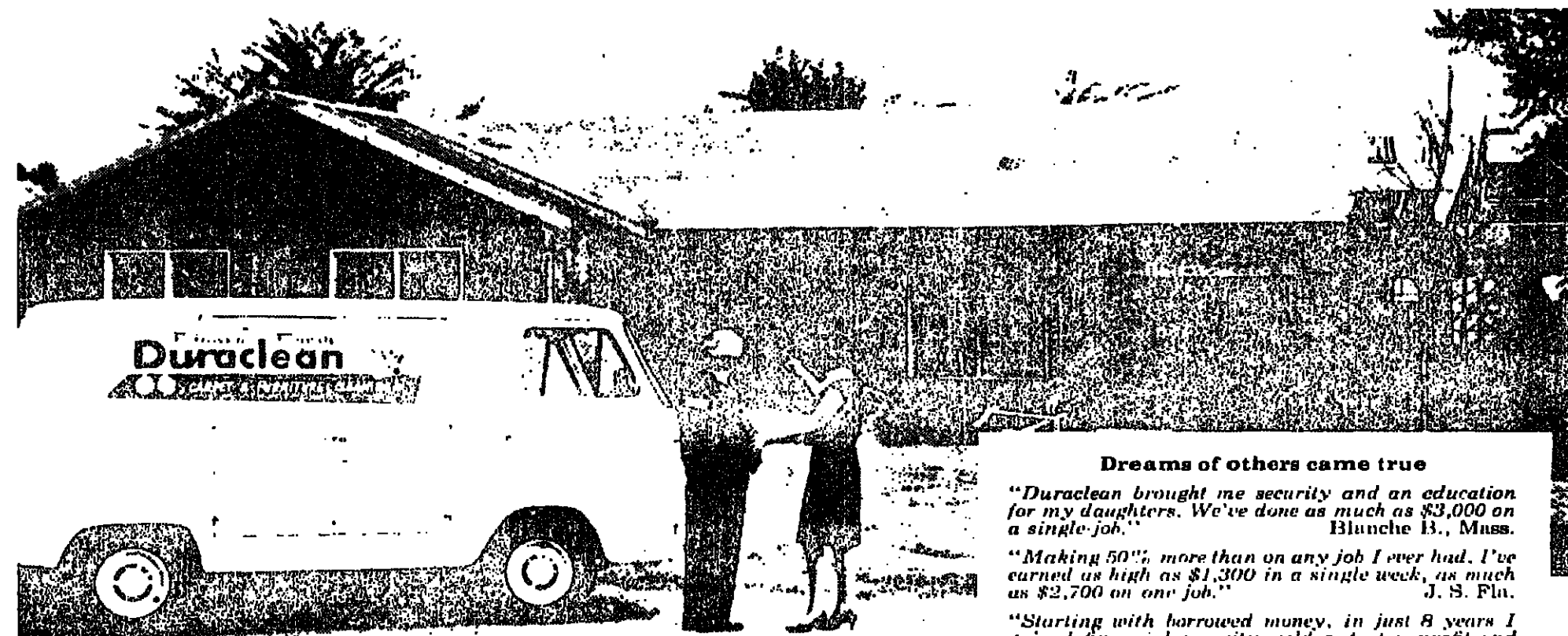
The French give the Saudis credit for softening the hard line on Israel which prevailed in the Arab world after the 1973 October war.

"After the war," notes one well-informed French Government official, "Saudi Arabia had very hard positions. They were for the annihilation of Israel — no peace, no negotiations. Now, Saudi Arabia wants a negotiated settlement. They are completely for the existence of Israel and the protection of the rights of all the countries of the region. In the end, their point of view is very close to that of France."

A conservative, traditionally Muslim state, Saudi Arabia has grown increasingly afraid of Palestinian terrorism. "They realized that there was a subversive danger there for all of the Middle East and decided they wanted a balanced solution," explains this French official.

"Of all the Arab nations," he says, "it is one of the most open to the West — very moderate of opinion and with the financial means to bring peace."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was reportedly concerned at the prospect that his carefully prepared visit to Saudi Arabia might be cancelled or postponed after Mr. Daoud's arrest. Although no friends of Mr. Daoud, the Saudis strongly protested against his arrest while he was on a semi-official visit to Paris.



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United Nations

Scranton interview: 'The new UN you are going to see'

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In Vermont not long back this reporter met a farmer who said the United Nations did not "add up to a hill of beans." Is it worth a "hill of beans"?

I think there are two things which are very important. One is the work of the specialized agencies which most people, including farmers in Vermont, probably know very little about.

The other is that if you're going to do the three things that the UN was primarily set up to do — peacekeeping and peace-keeping, economic development, and human rights improvement — it is extremely important to have a body where everyone is represented (I happen to believe in universality despite my vote on Vietnam) and where they have a chance to bring to such an organization all their international problems.

That has been achieved. Practically every country in the world that has an international problem now brings it here.

However, you can't solve it here with 147 nations trying to work together. But you certainly can bring the problems here. Then, it seems to me, it's got to break down into areas and organizations that can work on them independently . . . and bring them back here for approval and so they can be implemented.

Does the UN really reflect the views of the rest of the world, or is it used as a propaganda forum for putting across a political viewpoint?

Yes, it is used for that purpose, and we all know it is. But it's interesting that the Assembly can pass resolution after resolution and, under the UN's charter, they are not implemented. Maybe that's a good thing because it gives an opportunity for getting a lot of vent-

ing-of-spleens over with, and people who are very upset about things can yell and scream and produce resolutions.

But it is also used as a pressure thing to have some action take place in perhaps a different forum, where something can actually get done. But you come back to the point that, having accomplished this, someone's got to implement it. And if the agreement is not going along the way it ought to, there's always this organization to step in and help.

Is the balance in favor of the organization in terms of stepping in and helping or stepping in and hindering?

I think, beginning this year, that to a degree people have begun to realize that constant confrontation gets you nowhere on either side. You don't produce any programs that become effective. And some of us have realized that both sides, in some respects at least, need each other.

If you want to get into the economic end of it, for example, the third world does need the developed world for its capital, its know-how, its technology. The developed world needs the third world for its resources, its emerging markets.

I think more and more countries, more and more leaders, are beginning to realize this and recognize that some kind of formulation, of mechanics, has got to occur that brings us together so we can iron out these problems and work together for our mutual benefit. I think that's the new UN you're going to see.

Are you saying that as far as that is concerned, the UN has gone past the bottom?

Yes, I think it's gone past the bottom and it's beginning to turn toward getting some things done. It doesn't mean we can't sink back if we don't use our heads. But I think it's on the way up.



UN is on its way up, according to retiring U.S. ambassador

One thing that no government has yet dealt with in its internal composition is the tremendous acceleration in multilateral diplomacy. One statistic: 1975 was meant to be the biggest year in the history of the Security Council. They met 69 times. In 1976 they met 113 times.

It just shows, it seems to me, that more and more people are bringing more and more here. They're determined to make the UN the showcase, if you will, as far as multilateral diplomacy is concerned.

And what about human rights?

I'm realistically optimistic about what the UN can do, and what America can do in it, with regard to peace-keeping and economic de-

velopment. I am very depressed, at least as immediate future, about progress in the field of human rights. And there is a reason for this.

The communist world has a completely different concept of what a human right is — it they believe in it at all. They believe the state is preeminent and that the individual should be subject to the state.

The third world generally is bogged down on the question of human rights because of their tremendous need for economic improvement. Until they begin to come round to the vision of the necessity for liberties and freedoms in order to have economic betterment for people, we're bogged down over here [in the UN] on making progress over human rights.

By a staff photographer

from page 1

★ Soviet smiles and frowns

lishing the report of the State Department (later retracted in Washington) that water supplies at two apartment houses for foreigners contained dangerous amounts of cyanide and mercury.

A day later came the stern warning to the most famous dissident of all, Nobel peace-prize winner Andrei Sakharov. The warning renewed world attention on human rights — an area in which President Carter has said he wants more Soviet compliance.

The week's events thus left contradictory impressions. Some observers here say the balance remains negative: that there is no real effort here to change the tone. These observers say the Soviets may want a new strategic arms limitation (SALT), but intend no basic change in their attitude toward reporters or dissidents — or, fundamentally, toward the United States.

Another view holds that the Soviets — that is, the Kremlin leadership — are serious in their intention to signal Mr. Carter that now is the moment to seize a second strategic arms limitation agreement. In this view the meeting with American correspondents was intended to underscore the hope for a better political and diplomatic climate.

Thus the attack on correspondents in Izvestia may have been not a rebuff of a new atmosphere, but a warning that if it is to continue, articles charging that Moscow is an unhealthy place to live ought not to be spread around the Soviet press. (The articles in this case were reporting U.S. Government statements — and retractions.)

This view also would argue that the Soviets separate pressure on dissidents from the key issue of détente — strategic arms limitation. Certainly, the basic Soviet view of détente has not changed: It transfers the ideological struggle away from a major war to other means — and those other means many, if neces-

sary, include armed aid to a developing country fighting for independence (as in Angola) or for another strategic ally.

[One other line of speculation heard in some quarters here: that there is in fact a continuing split in the Soviet hierarchy, with Mr. Brezhnev wanting more détente but the KGB, or elements of it, being far less keen and thus taking advantage of issues like the contaminated water — and the Jan. subway explosion — to step up pressure.]

At issue here this week was whether the Kremlin is making a conscious effort to change the tone, the climate of relations with the United States. It can at least be argued that, by Soviet definition, an attempt is being made — though it would be foolish of those in the West to overplay its significance.

The press chief of the Foreign Ministry, Vsevolod Safinsky, stressed to American newsmen that Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's Jan. 18 address in Tula was of long-term significance for détente. He repeated Mr. Brezhnev's definition of détente as "normal, stable relations among states."

He smiled, he joked. The official who just weeks before had read a stern warning to the Washington Post's bureau chief about "anti-Soviet" reporting stood just a few feet away from the same correspondent as though such an incident was erased from his memory.

It was not all sweetness and light. Mr. Safinsky criticized the American press for the allegations on mercury and cyanide. He claimed only the Washington Post had printed the official retraction — a point on which he was clearly mistaken and on which several newsmen later corrected him.

Meanwhile senior officials have treated new Ambassador Malcolm Yoon with courtesy, even friendliness, even though they had delayed agreement on his nomination for two months.

★ Carter ruffles hawks

tion. Besides, is it conceivable that so soon after the Vietnam experience the United States would again use its armed forces in defense of what most of the world would call a "colonial" condition?

Not even Mr. Carter can know today what he would do if the black guerrilla armies closed in on the whites of Rhodesia with Soviet arms and Cuban leaders. Mr. Smith understandably wants to test the Carter inclination.

Above all, he would like to engage the United States in the negotiations and thus pin on Washington some degree of responsibility for the outcome. He has nothing to lose at the moment by stepping back from the old Kissinger formula and looking to Washington to see whether he might get a better deal from the Carter team.

He has nothing to lose at the moment — except that with each day of delay more guerrillas get more training in the use of Soviet weapons which are presumably reaching the training camps in a steady stream. Prospects for a peaceful transition decline a little with each passing day of delay.

In answer to a question during a panel discussion on national security problems Jan. 21, Mr. Van Cleave described Mr. Carter's declaration of a desire to rid the world of nuclear weapons as "such a silly platitude that one has to wonder why on earth it is worth uttering in an inaugural address."

"If that simplistic approach is a fair reflection or description of the attitude of the new President toward strategic and military matters, then I have a good measure of despair in me."

But many of those who have been pressing

the theme of a Soviet drive for superiority, in what sometimes appears to be a coordinated publicity campaign, have yet to say much about Mr. Carter's statements. He seems to have thrown them slightly on the defensive.

"He hasn't drawn the kind of fire that the coloration of his statements might be expected to draw," said a congressional source who specializes in military and foreign affairs.

"The hawks prepared for a year and a half and hoped to get the payoff in Carter's accepting their definition of what the issues are," said this source. "They said the real question is how to meet the Russian threat. But Carter decided he would define a new line, and he's said the real question is whether we're going to moderate the arms race."

"He's providing conceptual leadership and he's doing it with very little of the waffle you usually find in statements of this kind," the same source said. "If he persists, they'll have to engage him, but they'll have to engage him on his ground."

As this source puts it, the hawks just don't have the "firepower" that the President has. The President makes a statement, and suddenly people have to relate to the issue as he defines it. But most specialists in the strategic field are convinced that Mr. Carter is going to have some extremely intense battles on his hands, not the least of his opponents being within his own bureaucracy, if he persists in the current tone he has set for a debate on strategic policy.

Young airs concern on Africa

"Unless the U.S. publicly supports blacks throughout southern Africa, it's going to lead to a blood bath," says President Carter's new Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

Mr. Young defended Cuba's entry into Angola but indicated he could negotiate an exit as well: "There's a sense in which Cubans bring a certain stability and order to Angola. The enemy all over the world is chaos. When there's a nation with a military unit that is disciplined it can be ordered out. I have no question in my mind but that we could negotiate very successfully a withdrawal of Cuban troops from southern Africa."

Mr. Young stressed that racism, rather than communism, is his main concern. "I share the total abhorrence to racism which is characteristic of two thirds of the world. Most colored people of the world are not afraid of communism. Maybe that's wrong but communism has never been a threat to me. I could never be a communist. I could never support that system of government. But — it's never been a threat. Racism has always been a threat. And that has been the enemy of all my life and everything I know about life."

'Moths'



The Christian Science Monitor

★ Vance

What Mr. Smith wants is ample time in which to bring leaders of the black community inside Rhodesia — preferably of his choosing — into the government gradually and slowly. The transition to full majority rule would be stretched out over many years, perhaps indefinitely. Meanwhile, the United States would hold the ring and guarantee that no Soviet guns or Cuban soldiers would be allowed in the area.

The Ford-Kissinger administration told Mr. Smith firmly that any such formula was out of the question. The United States would not use its armed forces to protect white supremacy in Rhodesia. It told Mr. Smith that he had to come to terms with the black Rhodesians now training their guerrilla forces in Mozambique and Zambia.

Will the Carter-Vance team stand on this same proposition?

The prospect is that it will. After all, it was the black vote supporting Mr. Carter which canceled out Gerald Ford's majority of the white vote in the recent U.S. presidential elec-

tion. Besides, is it conceivable that so soon after the Vietnam experience the United States would again use its armed forces in defense of what most of the world would call a "colonial" condition?

Not even Mr. Carter can know today what he would do if the black guerrilla armies closed in on the whites of Rhodesia with Soviet arms and Cuban leaders. Mr. Smith understandably wants to test the Carter inclination. Above all, he would like to engage the United States in the negotiations and thus pin on Washington some degree of responsibility for the outcome. He has nothing to lose at the moment by stepping back from the old Kissinger formula and looking to Washington to see whether he might get a better deal from the Carter team.

He has nothing to lose at the moment — except that with each day of delay more guerrillas get more training in the use of Soviet weapons which are presumably reaching the training camps in a steady stream. Prospects for a peaceful transition decline a little with each passing day of delay.

★ Persuading Ian Smith to talk

To achieve a guerrilla cease-fire, the Patriotic Front (led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe) will almost certainly have to be a party to any agreed blueprint for majority rule in Rhodesia. The problem is to get Mr. Smith back into a dialogue with the front.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Geneva conference, Britain's Ivor Richard, spent a day here in Johannesburg after his rebuff from Mr. Smith in the Rhodesian capital last Monday. Mr. Richard says he is waiting to "see which way the dust settles." There are no plans at the time of writing for Mr. Richard to meet Prime Minister Vorster before leaving South Africa.

Mr. Vorster said in Cape Town Jan. 24: "While I can understand Mr. Richard's disappointment [at the rebuff from Mr. Smith], I do not think his diagnosis of the failure is fair in all aspects or takes account of all the relevant facts."

Against the background of mounting crisis in southern Africa, growing numbers of English-speaking South Africans — they constitute

rather less than half of the white population — are talking of emigrating. Many are looking for openings in such places as Canada, Hong Kong, Iran, and Kuwait.

So it is the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, who feel they have nowhere else to go, who will have most say about what their government's policy shall be. This in turn gives them a key role in shaping the immediate future in all southern Africa.

The bulk of the Afrikaners, about 90 percent of them, are to the political right of Prime Minister Vorster in their thinking, according to Prof. Johan van der Vyver of Potchefstroom University.

"This is one reason why liberalizing internal reforms have slowed down in South Africa. And this also puts a brake on Mr. Vorster in putting further pressure on Mr. Smith."

This explains why Mr. Vorster may be less inclined than ever to alienate the Afrikaner hard-liners by forcing Mr. Smith to do something no white Afrikaner nationalist would dream of doing — live under a black government.

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East Europe's debt to the West

By Eric Bourne
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienno
Despite the ideological drive for greater integration within its own Comecon market, the communist bloc economies have become more and more interrelated with the leading developed economies of the capitalist West.

Moreover, the process seems destined to advance still further in the next year or so.

Efforts initiated three years ago toward possible formal links between the communist trade organization and West Europe's Common Market still have made virtually no headway.

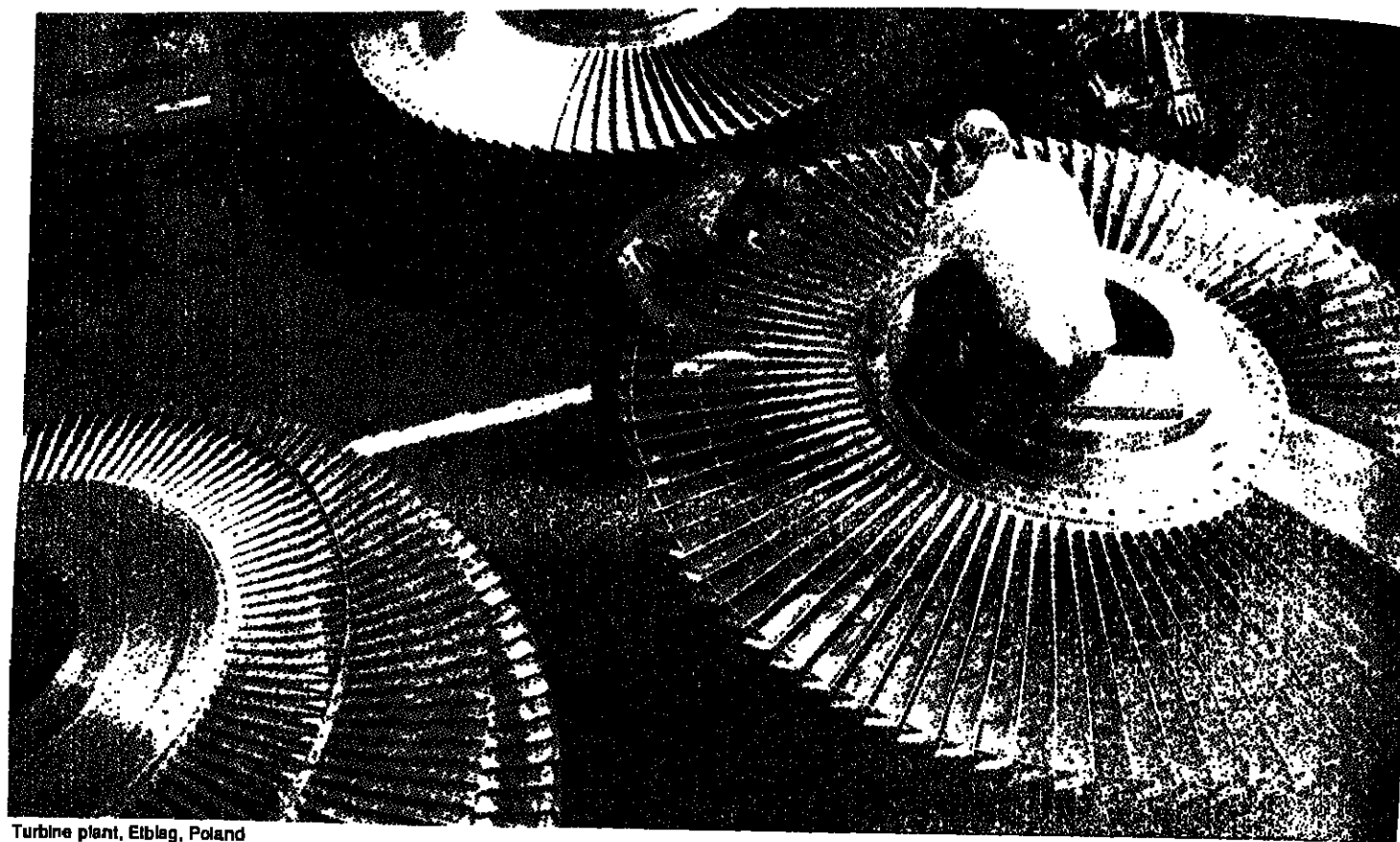
As a result, the communist states individually have become economically involved with Western Europe and the United States to an extent unthinkable only a few years ago.

The long affected province of "immunity" from capitalist ills was abandoned and development needs took over from dogma to the point where almost all the communist states now lean to a remarkable degree on Western finance as well as Western technology.

So far, Czechoslovakia alone has hefted back. But signs are that it too soon will be on the loan market.

The result has been not only a big boost in East-West trade and cooperation between Western private and communist nationalized concerns. It also has brought about an unprecedented East bloc loan indebtedness to Western commercial banks and government-guaranteed export credit institutions.

"The use of foreign credit is closely connected to our reliance on a rapid expansion of exports. It is an essential of our total development strategy," Josef Pajetka, deputy president of the Polish Planning Commission, told this writer. "Our credit policy of the past five



Turbine plant, Ebleg, Poland

Poland's debt to the West already exceeds \$7 billion

years will continue despite our present difficulties, but we have to be very cautious."

Since that statement Poland, whose Western debt already exceeds \$7 billion (second only to the Soviet Union) has revised investments in its 1976-80 plan to relate them closer to national income. But that is all.

It was Poland, after its change of leadership at the start of the 1970s, which led the trend toward reliance on Western finance as a prerequisite to meaningful industrial reconstruction.

The Soviet Union seemed not to object, so other East Europeans followed suit. And for a time all went well. For two years Eastern Europeans sold more to the West than they imported.

By 1974 things had begun to change, now-

ever. The world recession ballooned an initial small trade deficit into a mammoth \$10 billion by the end of last year. This deficit didn't include the still bigger debts on Euro-currency funds borrowed to refit and expand export industries.

Western estimates of the bloc's total indebtedness under this heading vary. But it is now well in excess of the \$30 billion that was the average figure at the close of 1975.

The creditors, however, are not unduly alarmed. Neither side wants a reversal of the policy. Western governments find that Communist orders for capital goods help fight their own recession. And the East Europeans are counting on their improved industrial capacities to see them through during the next few years.

The debts are, of course, a much more serious problem for the Eastern Europeans than for the U.S.S.R., with its vast material resources and trading potentials. But by 1977-78, it is hoped in Warsaw and elsewhere that the development projects for which the debts incurred will begin to earn the hard-currency exports required to meet principal repayments. These payments are due before the end of the decade.

Poland and its neighbors all face a pressing political necessity to safeguard and raise living standards. They also face parallel necessity (implicit in these advantageous Western links) of getting in return better work performance in the factories to produce better quality goods capable of selling in Western markets.

How transnational firms can be good citizens

The vice-president for corporate action of Cummins Engine Company describes how transnational corporations can become better citizens in their host countries. This is the first of two articles condensed from a speech by the Cummins executive. The company, known for its outspoken positions on social issues, does business in more than 100 countries.

By James A. Joseph
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Maseru, Lesotho
There is an increasing tendency to romanticize the small economic institutions that characterized life when the basic economic unit was a village or a town. Nevertheless, we cannot escape the fact that we now live in a global village. This global village requires economic organizations appropriate for an interdependent world.

In many instances, the large transnational corporation — a corporation with affiliates in two or more countries — is proving to be the most efficient way of organizing transnational economic activity.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following countries. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	1.00	1.7194	1.00	200.48	36.36	23.36	2.00
London	56.16	1.00	1.00	116.63	2.20	1.36	0.48
Frankfurt	2.4356	1.0956	1.00	100.00	1.73	1.36	0.48
Paris	1.4875	8.5756	2.0000	1.00	1.73	1.36	0.48
Amsterdam	2.5471	4.3795	1.0433	5.107	1.73	1.36	0.48
Antwerp	2.5471	4.3795	1.0433	5.107	1.73	1.36	0.48
Zurich	2.5471	4.3795	1.0433	5.107	1.73	1.36	0.48

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso .00346; Australian dollar: 1.0875; Danish krone .1671; Italian lire: 204.124; Japanese yen: 360.70; New Zealand dollar .6930; South African rand: 1.1800.
Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

It may be useful to look at some of the key areas of conflict between host countries and such corporations and to offer some suggestions on how African nations can safeguard their own national interest and serve the interest of the corporation as well.

African nations, still seeking to eliminate the remaining vestiges of colonial domination, are now intent on maintaining control over key sectors of their economy. Yet in the eagerness to open their doors to foreign capital and industrial development, many countries have not negotiated proper checks and balances.

Initial negotiations the key

The opportunity for gaining and retaining control lies first and foremost in the initial negotiating process. It is also important during this period to determine whether development objectives require labor-intensive industry to provide employment or whether the creation of capital-intensive production is an equally efficient use of scarce capital.

The corporations are usually experienced in negotiation and can often be helpful in the consideration of various options. But in most instances, the following elements will probably be important to national self-interest.

- A structure that permits some local control. Joint ventures that establish a partnership between the host country and the foreign investor ensure joint accountability as well as a mutuality of interest.
- Provisions for review of agreement. The initial agreement serves each party best if it provides for a review of all clauses of the contract at the request of either side, at sufficient intervals.
- An export mission. Where practical, depending on the form of economic activity, an agreement that requires a certain level of exports may contribute vital foreign exchange.
- A plant location that enhances local objectives. The decision on where to locate a plant should not be arbitrary or casual. It should be used to facilitate demographic or employment objectives.

Technology transfer, employment policy

Technology may take many forms. It may be embodied in physical assets such as machinery, services provided by skilled manpower, or information of a technical nature. Re-

gardless of its form, it is usually expensive and often out of the reach of host countries.

Yet, to retain quality and maintain a competitive posture, a local affiliate needs not only the transfer of the original technology but access to the continuing refinement of that technology. Since research and development is a major cost to the corporation, it will want to be appropriately rewarded for its technology. But it is in the self-interest of the small affiliate to ensure access to all new developments.

One of the areas of most serious conflict between the transnational corporation and the host population can be in determining what is a responsible wage for reasonable work. The Carnegie Center for Transnational Studies has suggested the following criteria for determining what is appropriate compensation:

- The market. In all cases the corporation should offer a compensation package at least comparable to that offered by comparable employers in the host country.
- Collective bargaining or employee negotiations. Where free collective bargaining is permitted and utilized by employees, appropriate compensation may be established in the labor management contract.
- Governmentally established minimum standard of living. Even if the prior criteria are met, the corporations should ensure that their compensation package provides workers with the compensation necessary for them to live at minimum living standards (where such standards are equitably determined), whether or not that index exceeds the minimum wage.
- Nongovernmentally established standards of living. In countries where a corporation has reason to believe that the government has established minimums for the entire population (or some restricted portion) that do not provide minimum material prerequisites, it should seek out studies that will allow it to determine what the appropriate minimum is and provide for all employees a corresponding compensation package.

While labor unions in Africa tend to have their own special characteristics, transnational corporations should not be a part of any effort that seeks to deny opportunities for collective bargaining.

Next week: Five sensitive issues

people

Backstage at Met with Sutherland and Bonyng

Laughs, insight, friendly jibes

By Jo Ann Levine

New York
Interviewing Joan Sutherland and Richard Bonyng is like trying to corral a two-part invention: while one is speaking seriously about the theme at hand, the other is chucking "Oh, my dear!" or "Bonyng!" or "Madness!" in the background.

The couple was in New York for the new Metropolitan Opera production of Massenet's "Esclarmonde" with Mr. Bonyng conducting and with Miss Sutherland singing the title role.

The Bonyngs, who had just arrived from their home in Brooklyn Heights, settled down

Interview

to talk exactly 12 hours after the curtain had fallen on "Esclarmonde" the night before.

Leaning back into the cushions of the Met press room divan, Miss Sutherland appeared comfortable — not so much because of the cushions, but because she is comfortable with herself.

When she laughs she chimes! She peals! And then she tries to hold it back — so as not to wake up the neighborhood! She is, she said, looking forward to going to their home in Switzerland for one month, while her husband jets straight to Sydney just in time for a rehearsal at the Sydney Opera House.

Bonyng's unobtrusive enthusiasm and his lifting, almost whispered baritone revealed a man on a comfortable momentum.

He first conducted in the United States at the Hollywood Bowl in 1962. Now, he is a guest conductor with many orchestras. He conducts and revives operas and he is the music director of the Australian National Opera in Sydney, where he spends five to six months a year ("not nearly enough time").

He was on his way to becoming a pianist when, as an Australian student studying in London, he was side-tracked by his greater interest in the human voice.

He coached fellow countryman Miss Sutherland and took her higher and higher up the

scale — up and away from the dramatic Wagnerian roles into bel canto roles. And he married her.

In 1959, Miss Sutherland sang the title role in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lamarmoor" at Covent Garden. The two of them have gone on to revive, record, perform (or all three) Rossini's "Semiramide," Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment," and "Maria Stuarda," Bellini's "Aminta," "Beatrice di Tenda," "Norma," and "Elvira."

Mr. Bonyng says the word "magic" in a magical way. "Magic" is what he is after.

"To me, the voice is not only another instrument," he said, "but it is the greatest of all instruments: It not only communicates from within a person, but if that person's got a big heart and a big voice, no other instrument can begin to touch it, because it has such an emotional communication."

"And when people sitting in an audience can identify with the person and the voice on stage, then, of course, this is when all the magic starts to happen."

"I suppose it was just lucky the way it worked out," said Mr. Bonyng, "because I'm very happy working with voices and working in the theater. . . I really am happy doing bits of backstage work and all sorts of things; I just love to be in the theater. When I'm in Sydney, I go into the theater early in the morning and come home late at night."

Interjected Miss Sutherland, "We never see him, my dear!"

She added, "I don't know how he gets through all the work he does. How many operas did you do this past 18 months?"

Mr. Bonyng: "Oh, I've forgotten."

Miss Sutherland: "It's frightening, I couldn't do it. Madness!"

Mr. Bonyng: "Keep you alive, my dear."

Miss Sutherland: "He thrives on work."

Different temperaments

Mr. Bonyng: "Joan and I have, in one way, basically very different temperaments. If she has too much work, she worries tremendously. She worries so much she doesn't do it too well. And if one limits the amount of work she does, so she can cope with it quite easily, then she performs much better. With me, it is quite different: the more work I do, the better."

Miss Sutherland added, "I think part of the success of the pieces he conducts have been that he has been always interested in the overall piece, not just the music, he is not just content to sit in the pit and beat away."

Mr. Bonyng concurred: "You see, to me, opera is very much theater — except that it's 'theater plus.' When I'm working in the theater, I want very much to have directors, even real legitimate stage directors, because I think they take the music away and make the piece work as theater and then you add the music to that and you've got so much more; whereas if it's just the music without the theatrical value, it becomes a concert in costume. And I think that's not enough. I think we've made people more aware that there are a lot more operas. . . ."

"Available," said Miss Sutherland.

"... than were in the general repertory," continued Mr. Bonyng. "I mean, I notice that everywhere you look, people are reviving operas all over the place."

"Like 'Lucrezia Borgia,'" said Miss Sutherland.

"The only danger about this," continued Mr. Bonyng, "is that they're revived without sufficient care sometimes. And, they must be revived with the big singers, because a lot of these pieces won't work unless they are done with very great singers. They are written as great show-off pieces and they must be performed in this way. I don't want to just revive operas for the rest of my life, I also like to perform a lot of the repertory pieces."

Mr. Bonyng said people are always writing about the sound of great singers in the past. Of



Joan Sutherland, conductor husband Richard Bonyng

his wife, he said, "I have a feeling that if she went back to the 18th or the 19th century, she would still be able to earn a living, let's put it that way! If you want to cast the very difficult operas now, you don't have that much trouble. I don't mean that you have 20 singers who can sing 'Esclarmonde,' today, but there are singers who can manage that role and the tenor role, also. It's not an impossibility to put on these operas."

"I don't think that singing is in any decline at all. I think there are bad singers today and I'm sure there were bad singers in the 18th century."

Asked if there was anything he would suggest so there would not be so much "bad singing," he said:

"Yes. It has to do with study and patience. Everybody is very eager for beautiful voices; everybody wants to discover beautiful voices. But the minute they come along, everybody uses them up. And every pretty girl or handsome young man who comes along is immediately thrown in too early. And this is a great danger."

Miss Sutherland chimed in and said one reason she thinks her voice has lasted so long is that her mother, a singer, did not let her seriously study singing until she was 18.

"I think today," she added, "there is a danger in listening too much to records and aiming for an effect and not knowing how the effect is reached. What is part of one voice is foreign to another voice and to try and imitate the end product without knowing how it is accomplished or why is very dangerous. I mean, someone said to me the other day, 'I noticed when you go for your high notes that your chin is sort of flat and drops backward.'"

Miss Sutherland had begun to mumble because she was pushing her chin back.

"And I said, 'I do that because when I go for my high notes, I open my mouth very wide and I have the sort of face that's shaped that way. . . . Don't you try and sing your high notes by putting your chin back! That's terribly wrong!' It amazes me that people would think that!" she said.

What about the criticisms they both have had?

Mr. Bonyng: "Oh, you can't be worried about that!"

Miss Sutherland: "Oh, my dear, no! As far as sheer criticism of the performance is concerned, you really have to do what Galli-Curci said: you put on the blinkers — or the blinders. You have to know yourself, what you are capable of doing and what you are going to do with a certain role. . . . You have your rehearsal period. Once it's on for the critic to see, there's no hope of changing it, anyway. So, it doesn't really matter what he says. It is fixed and that is the way it has to be. The play has to go on."

When Mr. Bonyng was asked if he really does spend a great deal of time looking in old bookshops for music, Miss Sutherland squealed and then partially roared three or four times. "I just said this morning his room looked like a bomb had hit it: books and papers and music! He goes scavenging everywhere, my dear!"

Miss Sutherland added, "We get the shock of a lifetime, you know, when we realize that our son is 21 — 21! That funny little round object that was so darling when I made my Met debut in the old house. Honestly! I can see that photograph of him in my dressing room. You wouldn't believe this huge, great big man — out in the world. All that time is gone! It's mad!"

Mr. Bonyng added quietly, "Well, it wasn't a bad time, that's for sure."

AMERICA'S THERAPY INDUSTRY

Where the 'consciousness boom' is taking them

The so-called 'consciousness revolution' is one of the most durable revolutions inherited from the '60s — and its peak may not yet be in sight. According to a recent Gallup poll, 12 percent of the American people are 'involved in' or 'practice' one mystical discipline or another.

What are the popular alternatives in the 'spiritual supermarket'? Are there common assumptions that lie behind them? Why are they so appealing to so many just now? These make sometimes unanswerable but fascinating questions.

By Melvin Maddocks
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the center of the New York newspaper, Village Voice, somewhere between the rock-record ads and the classifieds, salvation is also sold by the line. The messages, in fact, nudge at the reader with all the subtle urgency of a mouthwash commercial.

"Let John-Roger open your heart to the love that's already there," implores a paid invitation to the next meeting of the Movement of Spiritual Inner Awareness.

A column or two away a rival savior makes this pitch: "Meet Oscar, meet Arica, meet yourself!" — which, it turns out, means buying a weekend package labeled "Three Days to Kenosis." Beneath the portrait of Oscar Ichazo, founder of the Arica technique of meditation, Kenosis is defined as "the recognition that consciousness is the whole game of life." For \$50 a day you will "meet Oscar" only "via a large video screen," it says in the small print. But then, "Master Charge is accepted."

A nearby ad coaxes the salvation-shopper to treat himself to a Nassau "yoga vacation," basking in the Caribbean sun with Swami Vishnu De Vananda. Or the pilgrim-as-tourist can retreat to the Catskills, to the new \$3 million Buddhist monastery, International Dai Bosatsu Zendo, just a few minutes from that other famous Catskills retreat, Grossinger's.

A flurry of lecture announcements summons the seeker to learn more about "The Power of Mantra," "The Scope of Reincarnation," "Dreams and the Inner World," "Astrology as Cosmic Patterning," and "Rebirthing."

Mass Industry

Bookstore shelves spill over with titles that range breathlessly from "Opening: A Primer for Self-Actualization" (which assures the seeker, "You are beautiful," but warns him: "If you choose to fly, you must risk finding the sun") to "The Transcendental Meditation Program for Business People," with a chapter on "TM Productivity" and a chart on "Superior Perpetual-Motor Performance." A new book called "Ch'i: A Neo-Taoist Approach to Life" may be found next to "Namu Dai Bosatsu: A Transmission of Zen Buddhism to America," which leans against "Sufi: Expressions of the Mystic Quest." There is an introduction to Feeling Therapy titled "Going Sane" and an introduction to Mutual Need Therapy titled "I Ain't Well But I Sure Am Better." There are breathing-control manuals gal-

lors, with names like "Glad to Be Me," and even a kind of salvationist cookbook — "Eating and Living the TM Way" (75 "delectable recipes").

If he chooses to be a mail-order salvation-shopper, the seeker can acquire a bibliography titled "Books for Inner Development," subtitled "The Yes! Guide," which contains 355 pages recommending texts on 76 alphabetically listed brands of revelation from Alchemy, Astrology, and Baha'i to Tantra, Tarot, and Yoga.

This seeker — the reader of Village Voice ads, the lecture-hopper and "human potential" course-subscriber, the browser among "natural magic" to biorhythm books — may think of himself as a select member of an avant-garde. By now it would be more accurate, though less flattering, for him to think of himself as another customer for a mass industry of the '70s.

According to that ultimate verifier, the Gallup poll, 12 percent of the American population are "involved in" or "practice" Transcendental Meditation, yoga, Oriental religions, "charismatic renewal," and just plain "mysticism."

Who could have imagined that the "consciousness revolution" — the fad that once seemed the most passing of fads — would not only have lasted so long but flourished so widely? A cartoonist with an obligation to history might well represent the '70s by a sort of psychedelic poster, headed by a rainbow banner reading the words: "Welcome to the spiritual supermarket!" Below the rainbow a montage of by-now familiar gurus and shamans would spread out in favored positions: the Maharaj Ji, meditating with one of the "Chicago Seven," Rennie Davis; Werner Erhard, looking very est beside his prize pupil, John Denver; Carlos Castaneda and Don Juan; and on and on. Various symbols would decorate the borders — metal spoons bending, "health" foods growing. A serpentine list would track through the poster, containing the key words that occur again and again these days like one long soothing oom: "consciousness" and "awareness" (usually used with "inner"); "potential" and "fulfillment" (often modified by "expanding"); "space" and "freedom"; "relax" and "peace"; "authenticity" and "self"; "simple" and "natural."

Four assumptions

As in a psychedelic poster, patterns at first dimly seen have emerged. If we consider the variety of philosophies, disciplines, credos — what shall we call them? — a surprising number of assumptions prove to be shared and enduring:

Assumption 1: "We are at the beginning of a New Age." Until the present, that is, history has been devoted to conquering the external world. But "we see now that the real frontiers are inner." This perception makes the past "largely irrelevant." Everything is for the first time.

Assumption 2: "Changes needed in the society around us aren't going to happen until changes first take place within us." Which comes to mean that the "growth," the "fulfillment" of the individual tends to be one's primary, perhaps one's only responsibility. In any hierarchy of rights, the rights of the individual rate first, including "the right to be happy."

Assumption 3: The individual feels "something missing," and that "something" is the "potential" he has not yet tapped. There are "forces" available — some of the credos call them "supernatural," "magical," or "divine" — if one can only summon them.

Assumption 4: The first step toward being the "you that could be" is to throw off the old you, conditioned by traditional religion and morality to do your duty — i.e., sacrifice your sacred self to the service of family, community, and so on.

In effect, we can now see, a new generation of American pilgrims has landed, stretching out, not to step on Plymouth Rock but the insubstantial opposite. A hubbub of "right vibrations" will do. For the new pilgrims are reacting not only against puritanism — "self-permissiveness" is often recommended — but against that other American tradition, pragmatism. The American individualist is now concerned with gently being rather than ruggedly doing, with "serenity" rather than competition.

Horatio Alger would hardly recognize his great-grandchildren.

Sports 'tripping'

Any survey of the scene must further note that the influence of the new ethos extends well beyond Gallup's 12 percent who "practice" or are "involved." Our taste in art is becoming decidedly mystical. Writers like William Blake, painters like Hieronymus Bosch are in vogue. Marriage and for that matter, other "interpersonal relationships," as they get described, are being pressured vaguely but insistently in the direction of "openness": a compact between two solists. Sports are approached less as a contest, more as a "trip" — e.g., Zen tennis and jogger's "high." Indeed, according to certain analysts, a President, Jimmy Carter, was elected partly because a number of voters judge him to possess an "inner" man — a private personality, perhaps even a mystic *manqué* — hiding beneath the politician.

In short, here are not so much ideas as habits and attitudes; and part of their power lies precisely in the ease with which they can be assimilated.

How deep does the new seeking go? That is another question. Is the "consciousness revolution," in fact, simply a part of the fallout of the counterculture of the '60s that has left bank tellers with Jesse James mustaches and nearly everybody in denims? Or are Americans, by a historical irony, turning into Indians — the people the first Pilgrims conquered — as Jung predicted?

And for prophets of things prophetic, there is the question: What comes next? The radical fringes — witchcraft, Satan

culs — appear to be played out. The revolution, like most of the revolutions that originated in the '60s, has gone a little middle class. Still, as if to keep up the excitement, journalists are raising thrilling futuristic questions, like: "Psychic Power — the Next Superweapon?" Stanford Research Institute, which depends for 30 percent of its \$100-million budget on the Defense Department, has written a World War III scenario for the '80s in which the spoon-benders of the '70s would destroy electrical circuitry by psychokinesis. Poof go the enemy's computers, and with them, nuclear-strike power.

A lot of all this is media-hype, with heavy-breathing exclamation marks after "Unparalleled!", "Unprecedented!" A lot of all this is simply a new packaging job for the self-help panaceas that have always found a profitable market among the American hopeful.

What remains valid after the oversell?

Hard evidence missing

Robert E. Ornstein, a psychologist, has written a book, "The Mind Field," appraising everything from parapsychology to shamanism. His resolve is to be objective — an old-fashioned scientist. Thus he remarks of ESP that the hard evidence is not in yet — one way or the other. His general conclusion: Where things really count, it is still too early to say.

Yet, despite his own "openness," Ornstein makes serious criticisms of the "Consciousness boom":

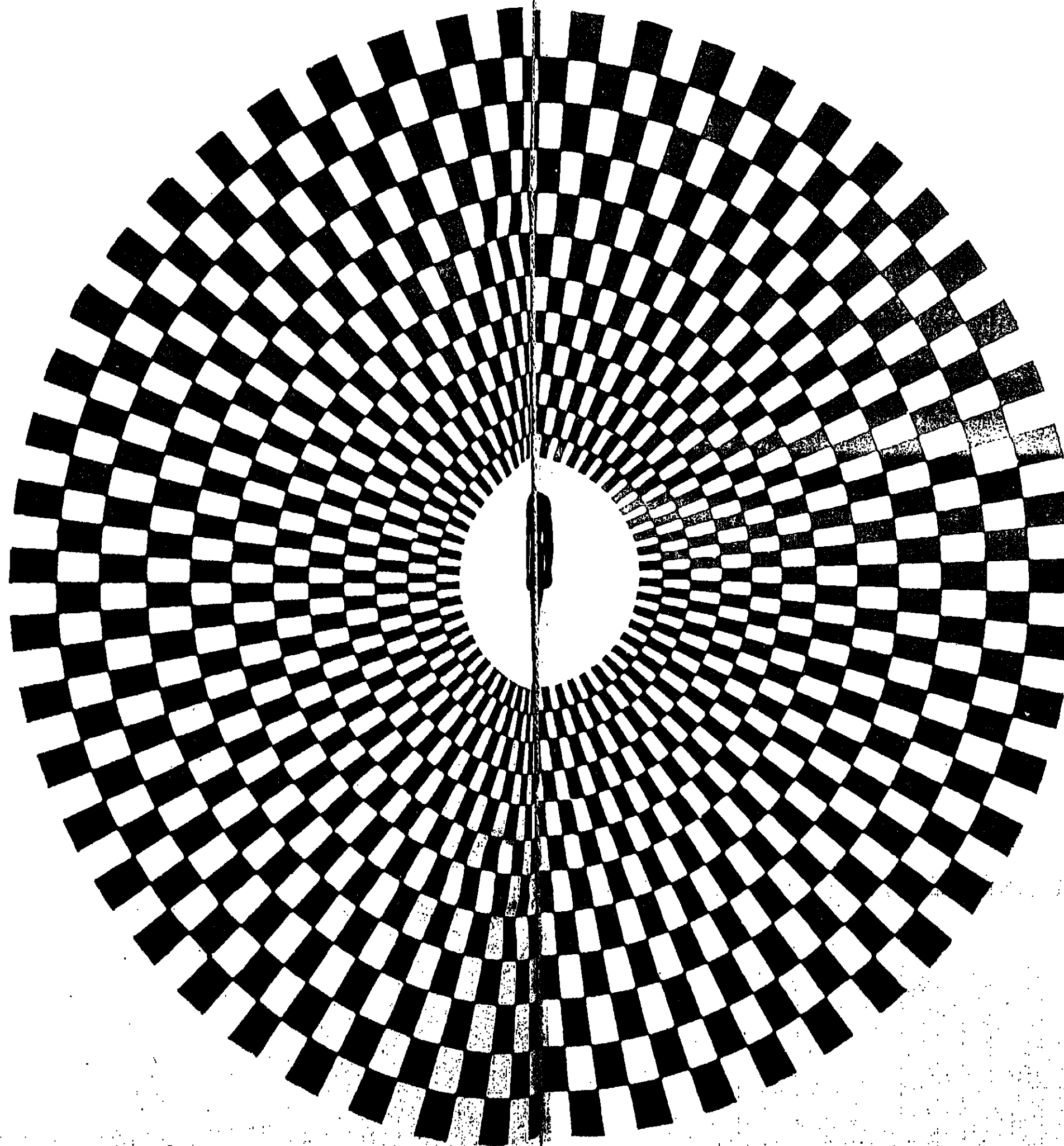
"Popular forms of meditation are, most likely, a quite reduced and sanitized form of the more advanced exercise, no more useful than repeating the words Coca-Cola or money over and over for relaxation."

"The existence of 'instant weekend' . . . tells us more about what is missing from contemporary education, even at a rudimentary level, than any amount of professional criticism could do — we are a society of spiritual illiterates, suckers for a quick answer."

And this, perhaps, is the final word at the moment:

As a new experimental department of knowledge, the self-styled "miracles" of "mind-power" may have a future, albeit a considerably sobered one. As a religion, as a claimed form of salvation, they are more suspect. The new pilgrims can assert with a certain justice that they are fighting the good fight against materialism, the work ethic, and ubiquitous guilt. But there is a terrible self-absorption, a fateful inward spiraling to their energies. Maybe they do not deserve to be dubbed "The Age of Me" (Tom Wolfe's term) or even "The Narcissist Society" (the historian Christopher Lasch's phrase). But for all the talk of "caring," the ultimate object of caring-nurturing-celebrating-loving 'tends' to be oneself, and therefore the proper description more often than not would appear to be "therapy" rather than "religion."

Living in a famously troubled and complex time, the new pilgrims have yet to prove that, as seekers, they are more than shocked victims of modernity — casualties of the collision between the 19th-century romantic ego and the 20th-century machine. We cannot help watching them, as they watch themselves. Millennialists of the first-person singular, they seem destined to pursue to its climax (or dead end) the frightening and seductive goal of solitary bliss — to discover for all of us what the price is of peace-at-any-price.



Features by Melvin Maddocks, the Monitor's columnist-at-large, appear regularly on Mondays and Thursdays.

science/education

Solar energy: what plants taught the physicist

By Robert C. Cowen

In tapping the sunshine, Earth's green plants don't try to focus the sun's direct rays. They just turn to the light and make do with energy diffusing in from all directions.

This seems paradoxical, if you stop to think about it, for there's more energy to be had from the sun's hot, direct radiation than from light that bounces off clouds or scatters in from the blue sky.

William H. Press of Harvard University's Center for Astrophysics has looked into the underlying science and finds that what the plants are doing makes good sense. Their energy strategy, and that of engineers who design solar collectors without focusing mirrors, is a way to

make the most of the solar power that reaches our planet's surface.

Press went back to basic thermodynamics, the science of energy flows. One of the fundamental laws of that science (the second law) holds that, every time energy flows through a process some of it is irretrievably lost. This "lost" energy isn't destroyed. It is still there. But it is in a form that is unavailable for useful work.

This is not the kind of loss you get because it's hard to design a perfectly efficient system. It is a basic energy loss arising from the laws of physics that you never can avoid no matter how well a system works. The difference between energy coming into an energy-using system, say a plant leaf, and this inevitable energy loss is what scientists call the available or free energy.

Press worked out that free energy both for direct sunlight and for diffuse light. As you might expect when you feel the heat of the sun on your back, the direct solar beam has more free energy than does light that is diffused and scattered. In fact, it has some 25 percent more free energy, according to Press's report of his work in the journal Nature.

Would it not be better then, both for plants and men, to concentrate on the sun and forget the rest of the sky? In space or if you want a spot of intense heat this would be best, Press explained when asked but on Earth things are different. On Earth, we have bright blue sky, light-reflecting clouds, and light-scattering dust in the air.

A system, either natural or man-made,

that was designed for direct sunshine would throw all this other radiation away. And if the sun were obscured by cloud, that system would be useless. A system optimized to take advantage of diffuse light, however, could pick up some energy even when days are cloudy.

The penalty for not concentrating direct sunlight when the sun is out would be that 25 percent free energy difference. This is not a heavy penalty, Press said, and is more than made up for by wider usefulness of the diffuse energy system.

This conclusion comes out of his textbook study of thermodynamics. Yet, in drawing it, he noted he is merely confirming the evolutionary experience of the plant world and the practical sense of solar engineers. It shows what a little physics can do for you.

Antarctica: fish with anti-freeze in their veins

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

McMurdo Base, Antarctica
"Fishing's good," says Art Devries, splashing down into the circle of icy blue water filling the hole in the floor of his fish shack.

Dr. Devries, an associate professor at the University of Illinois, is no ordinary fisherman. And the fish he catches are no ordinary fish.

His five-foot-wide fishing hole is bored through 12 feet of sea ice a mile or two off Ross Island here in Antarctica. And his work is part of U.S. efforts to understand the life that populates the fringes of this frozen continent so that increasing human activity in the area will not destroy it.

"If you tossed a perch or any other temperate fish into the water here it would freeze in 25 or 30 seconds," says the sandy-haired scientist.

With stocking cap, plaid shirt, and tanned face he looks more like a professional outdoorsman than an Antarctic researcher.

The 15 species of fish that swim in the below-freezing (28 degree F.) waters here have developed a special form of protection, he explains. A natural kind of antifreeze flows

through their veins. Some Arctic fish have developed a similar brand of protection.

"Only fish need antifreeze," says Dr. Devries as he fiddles with a rusty old gasoline engine attached to a winch. He uses this to haul in his quarter-inch stainless-steel fishing line.

Seals and penguins are warm-blooded and have developed a thick coating of blubber and other ways to insulate themselves from the cold. Octopi, sea anemones, and related under-sea creatures have as much salt in their bodies as seawater does. This keeps them from freezing. But fish cannot keep themselves warm this way — their bodies will not tolerate the high salt concentrations of the invertebrates, and they must pass icy water over their gills to breathe.

That's why they have evolved a chemical similar to the antifreeze added to automobile radiators in winter. This chemical, by latching onto tiny ice crystals in the water and keeping them from growing to the point where they might damage the fish's cells, lowers the temperature at which the fish freeze.

Dr. Devries's gasoline engine starts with a cough and he begins reeling in the 1,200-foot fishing line. A shadowy fish form becomes distinct in the clear water. It is an Antarctic cod (disostichus mawsoni), the largest of the antifreeze-equipped fishes. In the past five years, Dr. Devries has hooked over 1,200 of these large, primitive-looking fishes. They average about 60 pounds, but the largest tipped the scales at 165. They are one of the main sources of food for the deep-diving Weddell seals.

Besides discovering how their peculiar self-defrosting system works, the fisherman-scientist is tagging the fish and age-dating them before returning them to their icy world. In this way he hopes to learn more about their numbers and distribution.

According to the biologists here, the Antarctic waters are teeming with life. The richness of marine life is "as high as anywhere in the world," says John S. Oliver of Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California.

But the extreme conditions here make it difficult and expensive to unravel the complexities of this icy underwater world. Never-

theless, learning more about the ecology of Antarctic waters has become a major thrust of the research sponsored here by the National Science Foundation.

This is particularly important, says chief Antarctic scientist Duwayne Anderson, because the overfishing of whales off Antarctica shores has proven that man can damage the rich marine life in this area.

Now protein-hungry countries are perfecting methods to harvest krill, a small, shrimp-like creature that is one of the basic foods for marine life here. Many questions must be answered before the effects of krill harvesting on other life forms found only in this area can be predicted, says Dr. Anderson.

To further this broad goal, Dr. Devries hopes soon to be fishing through a hole bored some 1,400 feet through the Ross ice shelf, a floating glacier about the size of Spain.

An international team of researchers, including Dr. Devries, hopes to see what, if any, specialized creatures live in the dark, frigid waters below the permanent ice.

But this drilling project has run into a number of difficulties. After reaching a little deeper than 1,000 feet in mid-December, the walls of the painstakingly bored hole caved in. As a result the \$2.3 million project has been postponed until next season.

While waiting for his new fishing hole, Dr. Devries has continued casting his line through an opening in the sea ice, which breaks up almost every summer.

It isn't all work, however. As a sideline the scientist smokes and eats some of the cod, which has a rich, oily taste.

Every year Dr. Devries sends a big cod to the Soviets at Vostok Station. They consider it a real treat. But because Americans are such "beefeaters," this Antarctic delicacy has not caught on at McMurdo, the scientist admits.



Art Devries with Antarctic cod. By David F. Salisbury.
Fish tagged and returned to the sea.

midwinter vacations

INSIDE

*Riviera in the Alps

*They're pouring in to 'Ski Pennsylvania'

*Italy's Val Tellina — a mini-St. Moritz

St. Simons island — Carter's rustic hideaway

Reporters who follow presidents will have to trade in their skis and apartments at Vall for warm weather gear and a beach cottage on St. Simons Island. And the newest pastime for many tourists on the Georgia Isle may be trying to pick out the Secret Service men from the sightseers. . . .

If the topical doesn't appeal, what about the tropical? Playa Blanca on Mexico's Pacific shores, or lush Ticino in Switzerland, with its palm trees and snowy peaks.

By John Koenig Jr.
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

St. Simons Island, Georgia
Along the white, sandy beach and under the Spanish moss-draped oak trees of St. Simons Island there is anticipation and pride over the possibility that President Carter may make this tranquil Georgia coastal island his vacation hideaway from Washington.

If he does, Mr. Carter will be following a precedent set some three decades ago by President Truman, who also relaxed at a Southern seacoast resort — Key West, Florida, away from the goldfish-bowl existence at the White House.

All other presidents serving in the intervening years had favorite holiday spots. President Eisenhower had his Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Kennedy, Hyannisport, Massachusetts; Johnson, the Pedernales River country in Texas; Nixon, his Florida and California coastal homes; and Ford, Vail, Colorado.

Jimmy Carter has not disclosed any plans for making St. Simons "his" resort while President. But three times in recent months he has

part of the country. The term Golden Isles dates back to the 18th century, when one Sir Robert Montgomery envisioned the lush Georgia coastline as a baronial estate.

In the years before the Civil War, the island grew famed Sea Island cotton. But the plantations were abandoned during the war, and it was not until peace came that Georgians began rediscovering St. Simons and built summer homes and hotels here.

St. Simons, aficionados believe, remains a place of romance, white sands, sunshine, towering oaks, Spanish moss, and "ghosts" from the Colonial and Victorian past. Georgians say they want to show it off and yet keep it for themselves.

Few people, turning off coastal U.S. 17 near Brunswick, Georgia, crossing the causeway and heading along the tree-shaded road into St. Simons village, can resist it.

Among the island's attractions for President Carter are its tennis and fishing. Should he take up golf or horseback riding, the facilities are there. But above all, the attraction seems to be the solitude, the tranquility, and the beauty.

On his recent visits as President-Elect, he has stayed in a secluded private home on 1,800-acre Musgrove Plantation at a cost of \$300 a day.

St. Simons is much more than just a summer resort. The winter season, though not so warm as southern Florida's, is balmy enough to draw visitors. Christmas is a busy time at the luxurious Cloister Hotel, on adjoining Sea Island, where Carter's Cabinet choices stayed recently.

Development of Sea Island came only after 1926, when Detroit automobile pioneer Howard Coffin purchased five miles of beach front and the site of Retreat Plantation. The Cloister Hotel, completed in 1928, was soon patronized by affluent Georgians and wealthy business and financial figures.

Viewed from the air, or on a map, Sea Island, with its string of posh homes lining miles of ocean beach, appears to have been carved out of St. Simons, since only a narrow strip of water separates the two. Sea Island Golf Club is on St. Simons. So is Sea Island Yacht Club.

The King and Prince Hotel, built directly on the beach at St. Simons, is the island's showplace. Erected in 1941, it has undergone considerable renovation in recent years, but as a concession to an old and loyal clientele, the management has kept the old blade fans in the ceilings despite the addition of central air conditioning.

A year-round resort hotel, the King and Prince now is supplemented by the new and luxurious St. Simons Island Club, built in traditional plantation-house style.

St. Simons has a history to delight a president, or any other maker of history. Gen. James Oglethorpe, founder of the English colony of Georgia, built Ft. Frederica here as a bastion against the Spanish in Florida. A portion of the fort remains and is preserved by



Jimmy Carter at Musgrove Plantation: solitary strolls and statecraft

the Park Service as a National Monument.

Remarkable archaeological work has been done in recent years in uncovering and identifying the foundations of homes of settlers in the extinct town of Frederica, adjoining the fort.

A monument marks the site of the Battle of Bloody Marsh, where on July 7, 1742, a British force of 900 turned back some 3,000 Spanish invaders, ending a threat to the Southern British colonies.

Near the entrance to Ft. Frederica, and standing alone among ancient trees, is beautiful and historic Christ Church, where Mr. Carter attended services as President-Elect. British Colonial and American Revolutionary War soldiers are buried in the churchyard. English Methodist Charles Wesley preached here while serving as chaplain to Oglethorpe's troops.

This historic Episcopal Church was ruined during the Civil War; it was rebuilt in 1884 with funds provided by the Rev. Anson Phelps Dodge Jr.

Dodge was a member of a Northern family with lumber interests on the island. On a wedding trip circling the globe, his bride died in India. He returned to St. Simons, entered the ministry, and served as rector of Christ Church for the rest of his life. He and his wife are buried in the churchyard.

In this area, too, riders may now center along trails where Fanny Kemble rode "Miss Kate" and "Montreal," her favorites, in the 1830s. Still prominent in St. Simons' lore, Fanny, famed English actress and abolitionist,

was the wife of Pierce Butler, a wealthy Philadelphian who owned Hampton Plantation, on Butler's Point, at the northern end of the island.

Fanny Kemble's "Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation, 1838-39," is said to have played a part second only to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in sparking public opinion, particularly in England, against slavery and the South during the Civil War.

To the south of St. Simons, and across another causeway leading from U.S. 17, lies Jekyll Island, once the home of the nation's wealthiest families belonged. After the island was sold to the State of Georgia in 1947, a state park was laid out. New homes and numerous motels, with a convention hall, now line the ocean beach.

Absorbed as they are in their island's history and traditions, St. Simons residents might be supposed to have some doubts about what will happen to its isolation should it become a regular rendezvous for the President. But this does not appear to be the case, at least among Carter supporters.

On the mainland, along Route 17, is a giant oak tree where Georgia poet Sidney Lanier, looking out toward St. Simons, wrote his well-known poem "The Marshes of Glynn." Perhaps he had a vision when he wrote: "I am convinced that God meant this land for people to rest in — not to work in. If we were so constituted that life could be an idyll, then this were the place of places for it."

Ancient algae compared with descendants

What was earth like 3.5 billion years ago when life first appeared? To answer this question a team of Harvard paleontologists have been studying fossils of blue-green algae and bacteria dating back to that time and comparing them with their modern descendants. Evidence bears out that algae have not changed much. The Harvard team's study of fossils of the biggest and most complex type of ancient algae yet discovered shows that the ancient algae were almost a perfect match with their modern counterpart. Team members are Andrew H. Knoll, Elso S. Barghoorn, and Stejko Golubic; their results were reported in the July Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Besides discovering how their peculiar self-defrosting system works, the fisherman-scientist is tagging the fish and age-dating them before returning them to their icy world. In this way he hopes to learn more about their numbers and distribution.

According to the biologists here, the Antarctic waters are teeming with life. The richness of marine life is "as high as anywhere in the world," says John S. Oliver of Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California.

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CAMP NEWFOUND
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Southern Switzerland: 'Riviera of the Alps'

Lakes and mountains fringed with palms

By Annette Bartle
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lugano, Switzerland

You can hardly believe you are in Switzerland.

Emerald green waters embrace lush mountains whose snowy peaks hover, cloudlike, on the horizon. That much seems normal enough.

But in the foreground, palm trees are very much in evidence, and the land is all sunshine and warmth.

For Lugano is in the southernmost Swiss canton, Ticino. Italian speaking, Mediterranean in character, Ticino is a thousand square miles of balmy "Riviera in the Alps."

Two lakes of unusual beauty, Maggiore and Lugano, watery scarfs wrapped around the mountains and valleys, sweep Ticino into Italy.

This is one part of Switzerland accessible to the budget-minded traveler. It is central and easily reached from anywhere in Europe.

As a consequence, tourism has been Ticino's No. 1 industry since the St. Gotthard railway was built in 1882.

More visitors sought

Prices in many fine Ticinese resorts have been lowered this past year to attract even more visitors. But quality remains top-notch, making this an ideal place for a stay-put vacation as well as a quick stop on a freewheeling travel experience.

The Italian lake area is a close neighbor, as is Milan. And cities such as Venice and Genoa, Zurich, or Vienna are only hours away. Many scheduled excursions are arranged inexpensively by the Ticino Tourist Office.

A hotel well suited for every kind of vacation is the Olivella au Lac, managed by English-speaking Ticinese Manfred Horger and his



Photos on this page and the next by Alberto Planer

Locarno: site of international film festival, glorious scenery

charming wife, Christine. A few minutes down the road from this cosmopolitan resort town, the Olivella is a domain of water pleasures. The balmy Lake Lugano is its playground, with colorful sails dotting the waters, and nearby an open-air restaurant.

Pool with panorama

Newly decorated large rooms, all offering lovely views, climb five stories up a mountain, and are topped by a pool, glassed in and heated, with a panorama of mountains for a backdrop.

Prices at the Olivella run from \$24 per person in the low winter season, \$28 and up in summer. Accommodations and service are deluxe. The price includes a lavish buffet-breakfast, served until noon, and an elaborate dinner. A bargain at any price, an average dinner, prepared by a French trained Ticinese chef, will feature pâté de foie gras, fresh lake trout, filet mignon, and pastry.

If simpler accommodations would suit you better, a stay at a guesthouse such as the Ceresio in nearby Molida can cost as little as \$8.50 a night.

Lugano is a good place for water sports. The

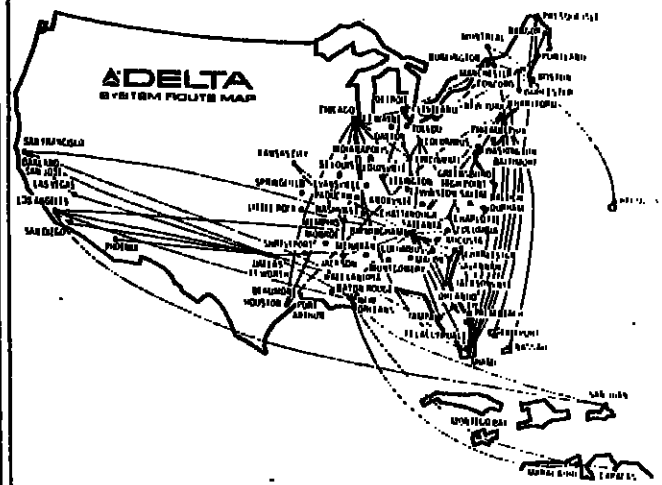
lake is ideal for water-skiing and gentle breezes make for wind-surfing (a sport involving something akin to a surfboard with a sail) that is nothing short of spectacular. For \$40 you can take lessons in this sport until you are satisfied you've mastered it.

A tour of Lake Lugano by motorboat (11 an hour for six people) acquaints you with Italian shores as well as the Swiss, with pretty villages descending hills clad in palms, cypresses, silvery olive trees, abloom with flowers. Many

Continued on next page

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going places
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Continued from preceding page

of the villages have beaches; most are fronted with Venice-like docking facilities and outdoor cafés.

When you tire of the water, cogwheel trains and cable cars will lift you to breathtaking views. From Monte Genovese, whose 6,000-foot-high rocky summit intrigues swimmers at the Olivella, you can see all the way to the Appennines in the South and to the majestic Bernese Oberland in the north—both lands of eternal snow.

You can also drive, hike, or bicycle around this area.

The canton of Ticino is famous for the many steep valleys that hold fanning rivers, each one creating a charming world of natural beauty. Val Maggia, for instance, is a short drive or bus ride from Lugano, above Ticino's largest lake, Maggiore. Tiny villages of gray stone cleave to grassy slopes, as the road serpentine along the Maggia River.

Surprise at every turn

Every turn brings a surprise: the river twists, sometimes wide, then narrow, with splits of sand here and there.

Thick forests change from leaves to needles beside the quickly ascending road and the rushing river waters stop short at huge boulders fallen from the mountains, creating clear, calm pools, a delight to swimmers.

The road ends at the picturesque village of San Carlo, a skiing area in winter. An exciting 10-minute cable car ride takes you over cascades and gorges, to the peak of Robiet set among gleaming glaciers. You can overnight here, if you wish, in a rustic hotel (simple rooms from \$4 a night, with breakfast).

Other scenic valleys are nearby, too. Valle Verzasca is a favorite with many. Narrower than the Val Maggia, it is not so sunny, so the

mountains seem higher, making for a mysterious look. Stone bridges span deep gorges, streams explode into myriad waterfalls. A graceful reconstructed bridge in the hamlet of Lavertezzo dates back to the Roman conquests.

In Valle Verzasca, as well as in Valle Maggia, there are guesthouses in most of the villages. You can also rent a room in many of the stone huts scattered around the mountainside. Accommodations are primitive but clean, starting at \$6 per person, with swimming in a river or brook at your very feet. The waters are rather icy, but refreshing, and the sun is strong.

Maggiore a sea

A giant sea compared with intimate Lake Lugano, Lake Maggiore contributes most of its 82 scenic square miles to Italy. But the compact Swiss shores do not lack for glamour, with the towns of Ascona and Locarno well-known tourist playgrounds.

Ascona's wide lakeside boulevard is lined with hotels, restaurants, and cafés. A maze of tiny streets leads uphill to boutiques, galleries, and antique shops. Outdoor concerts are frequent in this sophisticated little town, which many artists, writers, and musicians call home.

Locarno earned attention in 1925, when Chamberlain, Briand, Stresemann, and Mussolini met in the Palazzo Pretorio to sign a peace pact, later known as the Pact of Locarno. Today it attracts movie buffs for a festival of international film fare.

The films are more often than not offbeat, and there's an element of surprise; you might, for instance, catch a sleeper, such as the later famous "Bicycle Thief."

The festival lasts 10 days in early August. Evening showings take place under the open sky in the Piazza Grande, a large square in the



Maggiore: ideal for water sports

heart of the old part of town. Hundreds of chairs are neatly placed to accommodate visitors from all over the world.

Above the square, wrought-iron balconies are gaily decorated with flags. Here the dwellers in homes surrounding the square invite their friends to share the best of free seats.

The evening performances are over before midnight, when cafés around the piazza, silent during the show, open up and crowds spill in to discuss the entertainment of a summer night.

A 10-minute ferry ride from Locarno takes you to the charming village of Vira, alive with tiny up-and-down streets that often host outdoor art shows. A modern structure on the edge of the lake is the pleasant Vira Lago Hotel. Nicely appointed rooms looking over the lake, all equipped with kitchenettes, run from \$14 per person and up. You can swim in a glassed-in swimming pool or in the lake.

The region immediately surrounding Lakes Lugano and Maggiore remains green even when snow comes within touching distance in October. And that is another reason this is such a popular vacation area. You can have winter and an "almost summer" season at the same time.

There is skiing in the mountains from fall until late spring. And from early March through April, when fares and accommodations are at their lowest, Mt. Tamaro, Monte Cardada, and Cimaetta offer a network of ski lifts to take you to a variety of slopes that meet all levels of expertise.

Ski schools are still in full swing at specially designated areas then too.

From slopes to swimming

And below the slopes, only minutes away, the lakes offer you après ski swimming and sunbathing amid the fragrance of mimosa, jasmine, and camellias in full bloom.

Information on prices and accommodations can be obtained by writing the Ticino Tourist Office, Piazza Nosetto, Bellinzona, Switzerland.

Ticino can be reached by train or car from all parts of Europe. The quickest and most comfortable trip from New York is a nonstop flight to Milan and a one-hour scenic drive from there to Lugano. TWA flies to Milan twice daily and offers a package that includes an Avis rental car. Alitalia also has many direct flights.

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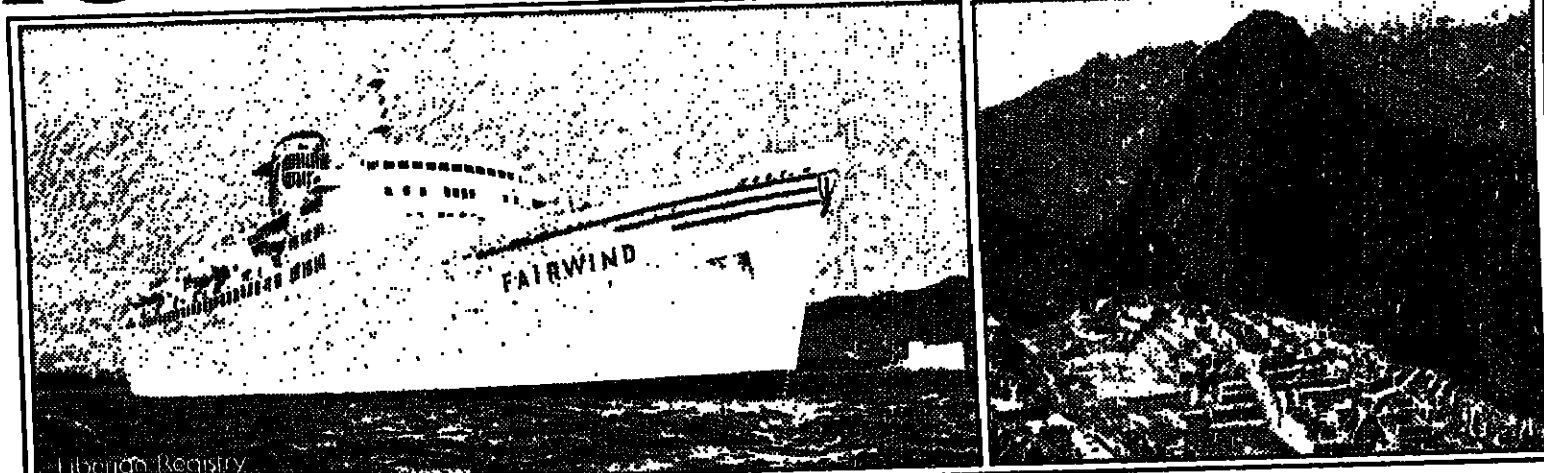
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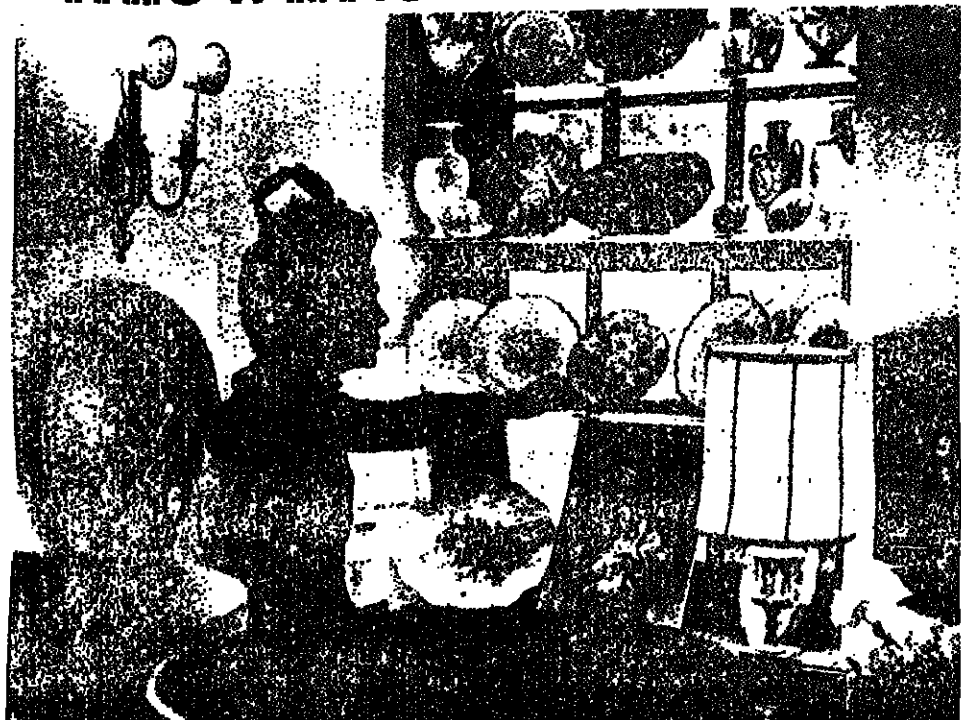
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By Jay McLaughlin

Nettle Buten admires handpainted 19th-century queensware piece

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On their first anniversary, Harry Buten gave his wife, Nettle, an earthenware pitcher. That gift was the beginning of the largest and most comprehensive collection of Wedgwood in the world.

Now you can see this collection at the Buten Museum of Wedgwood here on Philadelphia's Main Line at 248 North Bowman Avenue. An amazing variety of pieces is tastefully displayed in the charming galleries, formerly rooms of the home in which the Butens raised their four children.

There are 10 basic varieties of Wedgwood grouped under three major categories. The earthenware or pottery classification includes queensware, cream-colored pieces with various colored glazes.

Bone china is classified as porcelain. Stonewares, with qualities of both earthenware and porcelain but seldom glazed, include: per, unglazed pottery on which figures are depicted in low relief - Wedgwood's most famous ware; black basalt, which resembles antique bronze; cone ware (buff colored); antique (old red); and parian or cararra ware, which resembles fine marble.

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Traveler's notebook
Many of the ski areas offer packages which include instruction, lift tickets, accommodations, and meals at modest rates. At some of the more "plush" resorts, extras are offered, such as saunas, indoor pools, tennis courts, and glass-enclosed restaurants. About half of the state's 42 ski areas offer babysitting services and nurseries.

Skiing is great in 'alpine state' — Pennsylvania

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

For many years Pennsylvania snow buffs and those in the neighboring states of New York, New Jersey, and Ohio packed their gear and headed for the more publicized ski areas

skiers alone. They are keyed for the entire family seeking a weekend in the snow, whether it be for Alpine or cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, ice skating, ice fishing, sledding, tobogganing, bobsledding, ski-bobbing, and even horseback riding.

And if natural snowfall is lacking, snow activities still can be carried on - the state boasts the "best snowmaking equipment in the East."

Another reason for choosing Pennsylvania for a winter outing is that the weather is not as bitter-cold as in some Northern regions, making skiing and winter vacationing more comfortable and enjoyable.

In addition, most of the state's resorts offer exceptionally good values.

Cross-country trails

Many of the ski areas offer packages which include instruction, lift tickets, accommodations, and meals at modest rates. At some of the more "plush" resorts, extras are offered, such as saunas, indoor pools, tennis courts, and glass-enclosed restaurants. About half of the state's 42 ski areas offer babysitting services and nurseries.

Pennsylvania's winter sport regions, most of them within easy driving distance from major Eastern cities and readily accessible via public transportation, are not limited to the use of

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Skiing is great in 'alpine state' — Pennsylvania

Special emphasis this year is being placed on the expansion of cross-country ski trails. The newest are Black Moshannon and Glendale in the west-central part of the state, and Laurel Mountain, southeast of Pittsburgh. Popular Pennsylvania ski trails include Hasetline Hills, Hildren Valley, Seven Springs, and Sugarbush in the southwest; also Fernwood, Mt. Airy, Pocono Manor, and Tanglewood in the Poconos; and Inn at Starlight Lake which offers only cross-country skiing.

Because of the increasing popularity of snowmobiling, one of the fastest-growing activities in Pennsylvania, many of the ski areas provide special trails and rental equipment.

Philadelphia, no matter what season of the year, offers visitors a wide choice of festivities and special events. In winter, for example, the one-and-only "Mummers" make their march up Broad Street in the New Year's Day parade. During springtime, the city blooms with the Annual Flower and Garden Show.

Those visiting Philadelphia in the summer will be able to sit out-of-doors and hear free concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra at Robin Hood Dell West. During the autumn season the outstanding feature event for years has been the gala Thanksgiving Day parade and the Army-Navy Football classic.

During 1977 the Philadelphia Convention Visitors Bureau, in cooperation with Talmadge Tours, is offering an all-inclusive package plan for as low as \$76 per person, double occupancy, which includes two nights accommodations at a choice of seven outstanding restaurants or any hotel in the package.

Also included in the package for the visit to the City of Brotherly Love is a choice of a deluxe Gray Line bus tour of historic Philadelphia or a leisurely horse and carriage tour through the old city; free admission to two new bicentennial attractions - the Living History Center and the Penn Mutual Tower - plus discount admissions to a dozen more attractions; a free, full-color poster of Philadelphia; and a free package of valuable information and brochures of what's happening in the city, sometimes including bonus tickets.

Effective Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1977, this package plan can be booked through any travel agent, airline, or Talmadge Tours in Philadelphia.

For detailed information on the 1977 package plan, where to go and what to see in Philadelphia, contact the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau, 1525 J.F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

A weekly column

Travel Q&A

By Sheridan H. Garth

Is Europe really becoming more expensive for travelers? What advice can you give about going there now versus waiting a few years?

An argument in favor of going now - the stimulus and joy of seeing the myriad scenes and sights that Europe is so famous for. After all, you will be making several trips to Europe before you can come anywhere near exhausting the first-rate attractions of particular interest to you.

As for cost, prices in Europe have risen through inflation and currency revaluations as in the United States and everywhere else. This

factor alone should not discourage you from making a trip to Europe, but it should persuade you to plan your travel carefully so that you can profit from every possible economy, and avoid every unnecessary or unexpected expense.

To ensure economies, try to stay in one area longer than usual. Take short day trips out from one or two centers. Plan to secure all necessary services through your home-town travel agency, so that you will have all the principal elements of your trip budgeted, arranged, and paid for before you leave.

Remember that escorted tours are good hedges against damaging extra costs. Tours include many services and meals to protect you from a "busted budget," and usually offer new friends and good company, too.

As for "waiting a few years," that does not automatically guarantee savings or greater "bargains" than you can get right now.

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Where après-ski means mud pack, thermal bath

By Hainer Degmann-Schwarz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bormio, Italy
Val Tellina, a mountain valley in northern Italy extending from Passo di Stelvio down to Lake Como, has an abundance of castles, ruins, fortresses, and pilgrimage churches — witnesses from a turbulent past, in which Etruscans, Saracens, Romans, Charlemagne, and Napoleon played a role until Val Tellina became part of the Kingdom of Italy in 1859.

It also boasts some fabulous skiing. In fact, ski life in the area revolves around eight winter-sport areas with some 60 lifts.

One of those areas, the village of Bormio, is referred to as a mini-St. Moritz by those who know Val Tellina. And the description is not unjustified, for a surprise is in store for anyone who knew this village at the foot of Passo di Stelvio ten years ago.

Out of the old town has come a beautiful, modern winter sport resort; the once modest Via Roma has become a small boulevard with fashionable shops with even a touch of fur and perfume. And there are hotels, pensions, chalets, as well as a variety of entertainment places for après-ski tours.

The lifts and trails here seem almost "made to order." For instance, the cable car to Cima

Blanca reaches 10,000 feet, and from this point down to the ski circus of Bormio (2,000 feet) there is a whole maze of trails, all of them on treeless, northern slopes with guaranteed good snow conditions, gently rolling snowy terrain, ranging in category from "facile" on up to "difficile," according to one's courage and ability.

Baths praised, not winters

The Roman historian Pliny did not praise the winters of Bormio so much as the thermal baths; nine radioactive springs feed them. In the health spa here the skier of today can experience a different kind of après-ski sensation with mud packs, hot-pack grottos, and under-water massages.

That's true, too, of nearby Santa Caterina Valfurva—thermal baths but today remodeled into another winter sports area. But while Bormio pulsates with the fortissimo of the Italian ski business, Santa Caterina has a more countrylike and quiet atmosphere.

That, however, does not mean lack of skiing activity. Its ski area fans out from the kilometer-wide (8 mile) mountain ridge of Costa Sobretta (9,000 feet), made accessible through four ski lifts, a snowy landscape marvelous for its spiciness.

And Val Tellina offers still more skiing: 24 miles west of Bormio lies Livigno, "little Tibet," a name that the town has gained through its unusual abundance of snow. The village extends for almost 5 miles along a road through a valley of snow, bounded on both sides by mountains. Livigno has an imposing 31 slopes with 11 lifts, among them a T-bar in Trepalle.

At an altitude of 6,582 feet Livigno is one of the highest villages in Europe.

Despite these beautiful ski resorts, one should also reserve a day for Teglio. Teglio has a stupendous location in the middle of Val Tellina, altitude 2,750 feet, between the lake and the mountains.

Dark noodles

The gastronomic specialties of Val Tellina originate in Teglio, and one should not miss dark noodles prepared in cheese and butter (pizzoccheri) or equally dark polenta, also prepared in cheese and butter (polenta taragna). What also has an exquisite taste is scallion balls of black flour, water, and salt, which are filled with cheese, fried in hot fat, and served warm. Buckwheat, which the black flour comes from, is grown in Teglio.

Across from Teglio a curving road winds way up the valley of Aprica. Twenty years ago there was little to reward the skier in Aprica, but until Signor Cio arch made his appearance as the Italian National ski team and installed a lift in the mountain landscape.

To date the number of hotels has grown more than 40, the World Cup Ski Circus is in Aprica, and the lifts climb the mountain meadows by series.

The two large ski areas of Aprica are grouped around Palabrone (7,743 feet) and Pao Gialli (7,218 feet). It is difficult to climb the slope to choose, maybe the "Pista Nazionale," plunging into the depths with ski poles clamped daringly under the arms, similar to the team racing pilots. For the really good skier it's a ski venture to remember.

Tip: The nearest airport is Milan with daily rail and bus service (2-3 hours) to the Val Tellina area. For further information write to Italian Government Travel Office, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10020.

Auto-Train still on the track

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Auto-Train — the company that has transported more than a million Northern vacationers and their automobiles to Florida since 1971 — is taking steps this year to expand and improve its service in the face of competition from piggyback trucks and buses.

The company has reached an agreement with Amtrak, the national railway passenger corporation, to expand its operations beyond its present runs between Florida and the Washington, D.C. area, and between Florida and the Midwest.

In addition, it is completing negotiations with the Mexican Government to extend its service south of the border by making an 800-mile run between Laredo, Texas, and Queretaro, a 90-minute drive from Mexico City.

On its present routes, Auto-Train has smoothed out the ride by shortening the length of the train, reducing the speed, and refurbishing the equipment. In addition, it has done away with cafeteria-style food service, replacing it with candlelight dining which, the company claims is reminiscent of the "golden age of railroad travel in America."

The firm dispatches automobiles by rail in specially designed cars. The owners ride in other cars of the same train. The eastern trains leave daily at 4 p.m. from Lorton, Virginia, about 15 miles south of Washington, and arrive in Sanford, Florida, near Disney World, the next morning around 9. The one-way trip

cost is \$175 for the automobile and \$35 per passenger.

The success of Auto-Train has spawned a number of alternate services. In addition to a host of long-established drive-your-car organizations, there are now Autolog in New York (212-646-1500), which hauls cars piggyback on auto carriers while the owner flies, and Auto-Bus (717-474-6771) in Mountaintop, Pennsylvania, near Scranton, which ships cars by truck while the owner travels in an accompanying bus.

Despite the competition, Auto-Train's toll-free telephones (800-424-1111) seldom stop ringing, and the company is talking of starting a new route from Chicago to Denver to tap a new market — affluent skiers — and to cooperate with Amtrak in providing services between a variety of points in the United States.

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Club Med basks in Mexican sun

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Playa Blanca, Mexico
French-run Club Mediterrañe has been called a summer camp for adults. And while there is no revellie, tape, or the mandatory Sunday letter home to the folks, the Club Med provides all you can handle in team sports, field trips, crafts, and family-style meals.

It is billed as the ultimate pre-paid package vacation — a week of sun and games (exclusive of airfare) for which guests are billed \$345 (in season), \$250 after March 27.

When Club Med says "all included," it means it. Meals, entertainment, and sports instruction are on the house. Group participation is encouraged. There are no taxis to pay for or tickets to buy, and tipping is not allowed. No television or newspapers, either. When you arrive at one of the self-sufficient "villages," the gates close behind you.

Wallets and valuables are checked in a safe. You pay for beverages from a string of Poppit beads worn as a necklace. Gold beads are worth more than white beads and in this cashless society their worth varies with the value of the dollar (like most international currencies, the beads float).

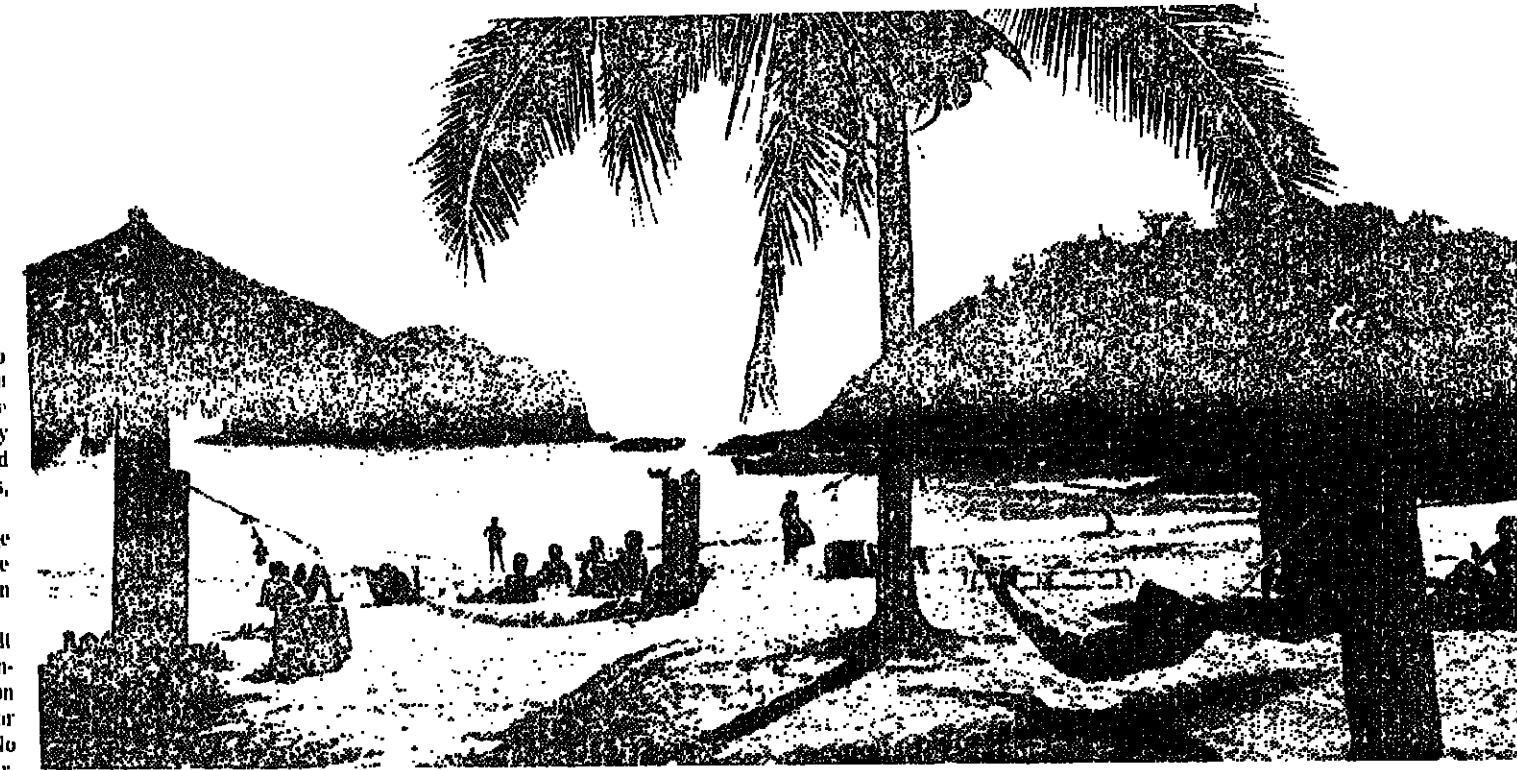
'Primitive' beginnings

The Paris-based club network — now 75 "villages" from Senegal to Hawaii — started in 1950 with a primitive athletic camp on the island of Majorca. Today it has grown to over 1 million members.

More recently, its "primitive" reputation has given way to a "swinging singles" image of a retreat for European jet-setters and East Coast college students. And while Club Med will admit that its Caribbean clubs at Martinique and Guadeloupe do cater to the "fast crowd," it protests that the "sun, surf, and sex" image given its operations is "painted with too broad a brush." Alternatively, it claims to be the "world's largest sports instructor."

Last January, I spent four days at Playa Blanca on the Pacific coast of Mexico — a 2½-hour drive south of Puerto Vallarta. By accident or intent, the clientele didn't fit the "swinging singles" stereotype. Yes, just as the ads show, bathing suits were as skimpy as the sports and cuisine were abundant. But overall, the atmosphere was tame.

In the mixed bag of guests that week, I met two elderly college professors on semester break who had come to read books and answer Christmas cards, a Montreal truck driver, the



Playa Blanca: A Mediterranean idyll on the Pacific

By Stewart Dill McBride

French Ambassador to Mexico, who brought his wife and daughter, an electrical engineer and his wife, who were celebrating their 22nd anniversary, a lady with her needlepoint, and two young men from a church group in New York City. Young children were conspicuously absent.

Each club is said to "have its own personality" — an amalgam of the architecture, climate, and the French-speaking staff which rotates every six months. Playa Blanca is a red-tiled hacienda village which reclines in a secluded hammock-shaped valley with brilliant pink and orange bougainvilleas spilling onto the village's narrow, steep cobblestone streets.

Nestled in an island-studded bay along the Costa de Careyes (Coast of the Turtles) it is far too spectacular to be mentioned in the same breath with the mosquito-ridden upstate Wisconsin summer camps I went to as a kid.

At Playa Blanca and the other clubs there is no room service and, in fact, only one telephone line connects the club to the "real world." A beauty parlor is available, but operates at the whim of the hairdresser and the electricity. Cuffing is not as important as your suntan, and dress is always informal. The standard coat and tie is unofficially outlawed.

Club Med is not for solitary and sedentary sorts. There are no single rooms, and unless you come with a friend, the club randomly puts roommates of the same sex in the double rooms (to which, by the way, there are no keys). "When Club Med started you couldn't lock the tents, and we thought that was a nice

tradition to continue," said Gregg, a hip, athletic American in charge of the Playa Blanca club.

Sports are taken seriously. Lessons are given in volleyball each afternoon to teach the "real way" as opposed to the free-for-all "American way." Scores are religiously kept and 8-man (almost always men) teams wait in line to get on the court. Scuba students must pass a series of snorkeling and medical tests before being taken out for a "deep dive." Of course, for the less athletic, there are always the backgammon and bridge tournaments.

Meals are deliciously decadent from the breakfast and lunch buffets to the five-course family-style dinners complete with roving musicians, flaming desserts, and "staff" in search of recruits for the next morning's sunrise hike.

'Team' spirit trademark

Though the forced familiarity of the dining and sporting arrangements can backfire by making guests feel inhibited, it epitomizes the collective "team" spirit that is Club Med's trademark. Said one shy California investment banker: "This sure beats being in one of those big Acapulco hotels and never speaking to the guy sitting next to you at the pool."

One evening I had dinner with five "first-time" Club Med goers who had been recruited to come by a friend of theirs, Maron Richards, a literature professor at San Jose State University in California. Miss Richards was on her second Club Med visit. "I don't like flashy hotels and try to live on a small budget. My travel agent is always good at picking those

little out-of-the-way places, like cottages in the Cotswolds, and he recommended Club Med. Thank goodness it's not like those cruises where you are changing your clothes four times a day. I'd recommend it to anyone in physical shape."

She had just finished giving exams and was looking for some "R and R" minus the worries of vacation planning. I met her the evening of her second day, and she had already "found a favorite palm tree" and plowed through 400 pages of Gunter Grass's "Dog Years." Despite the hectic pace of the club orbiting around her, she felt comfortable just lounging and getting her exercise climbing the steep steps to her room.

"Here we don't have to worry about ordering dinner." She speared another bite of broiled swordfish. "But this place lacks the cultural and artistic advantages of traveling. I think one week is just about long enough," she said.

Miss Richards's roommate at Playa Blanca was a spunky 65-year-old professor from San Francisco State University who opted for the picnics and photography classes and proudly wore to dinner her plastic bead necklace over a full length purple muslin dress. "This place isn't the free sex and everyone taking off their clothes image that you hear about. But if you're older, like me, I wouldn't recommend coming by yourself."

Though Club Med is not restricted to the young, it caters to the young and the young at heart.

Rusty and Rengan Dubose from Andover, Massachusetts, came to celebrate their 22nd wedding anniversary and plan to recommend Club Med to their three college-age children. "How can you beat \$345 a week per person for room, meals, entertainment, and all that free sports instruction?" they ask.

If you tire of the Club Med routine at Playa Blanca, there are always the day excursions to shop in nearby Puerto Vallarta and Manzanillo. For those staying on for two weeks (most of the European guests stay more than a week) the club offers an 8-day whirlwind tour of Mexico City and the archaeology-rich Yucatan. But if you want to "see Mexico" during your vacation, you're likely to find Playa Blanca restricting. If you want to get away for a week in the sun with no worries, it's worth considering.

As a final word of caution, Club Med should not be recommended to Francophobes. All the clubs, regardless of their location, cater to the Continental life-style, from French pastries to Riviera bathing gear. Most of the French-speaking staff members are equipped with passable English. But, occasionally, the American obstinacy that everyone speaks English clashes with the French affection for their own language and culture.

Fall in, tenderfeet — backpacking is for everyone

Joy of Backpacking: People's Guide to the Wilderness, by Dennis Look, Jaimar Press (Sacramento, \$5.95).

By Ward W. Smith

This book is an invitation to the wilderness. Author Look paints an enticing but realistic picture of the world of an experienced backpacker, and makes it seem easily available by insisting — and rightly so — that backpacking is a sport open to everyone.

In making this sweeping statement, Mr. Look stresses the following:

- Backpacking's basic skill is walking, something that requires no lessons.
- Equipment need only be tailored to personal needs and to the vigor required for the particular hike — and thus needn't be expensive.
- Backpacking is a family sport. He tells of his first backpacking trip with his family, at age 5, carrying a paper bag and thus feeling as if he were doing his share.

"Joy of Backpacking" deals with all facets of the sport; it includes chapters on boots, packs, sleeping bags, clothing, cooking, and winter camping, among other topics. It also includes a complete bibliography of further reading in the field.

Regard for environment
Mr. Look also delves into a topic ignored by most backpacking books — the environment.

The author claims that "a heightened consciousness has come to backpackers that flows with nature and not against her."

And he notes that pine bough beds and roaring campfires are, by ecological necessity, things of the past. Stressing the use of any of the many light, portable camping stoves for cooking, he implores backpackers to discontinue the destruction of the wilderness that has left so many areas in this country scarred for centuries to come.

If there is a problem with this book, it is in the fact that Mr. Look tries to blend backpacking with a hip and "aware" life-style, dealing with some themes — say, transcendental medi-

tation — that may not sit well with some readers. His approach to backpacking is, quite literally, philosophical.

Chauvinist point weak

Also, Mr. Look's chastising of earlier backpacking volumes as being laden with male chauvinism is a weak argument. For example, claiming that phrases such as "man's re-integrating himself with his environment" are sexist shows confusion between the generic and the specifically sex-related meaning of "man."

Some readers may find themselves waiting — in vain — for Mr. Look to tell them what to buy and where to backpack. This book doesn't do that. It advises on the ways of the woods, stressing the care of the environment as much as the care of the backpacker. It offers constructive instruction on cheap but adequate tarp shelters, on improvising snow caves in the winter, and on avoiding the equipment hypo that threatens to do to backpacking what it has done to alpine skiing.

home

To make
a room
glow

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
New York

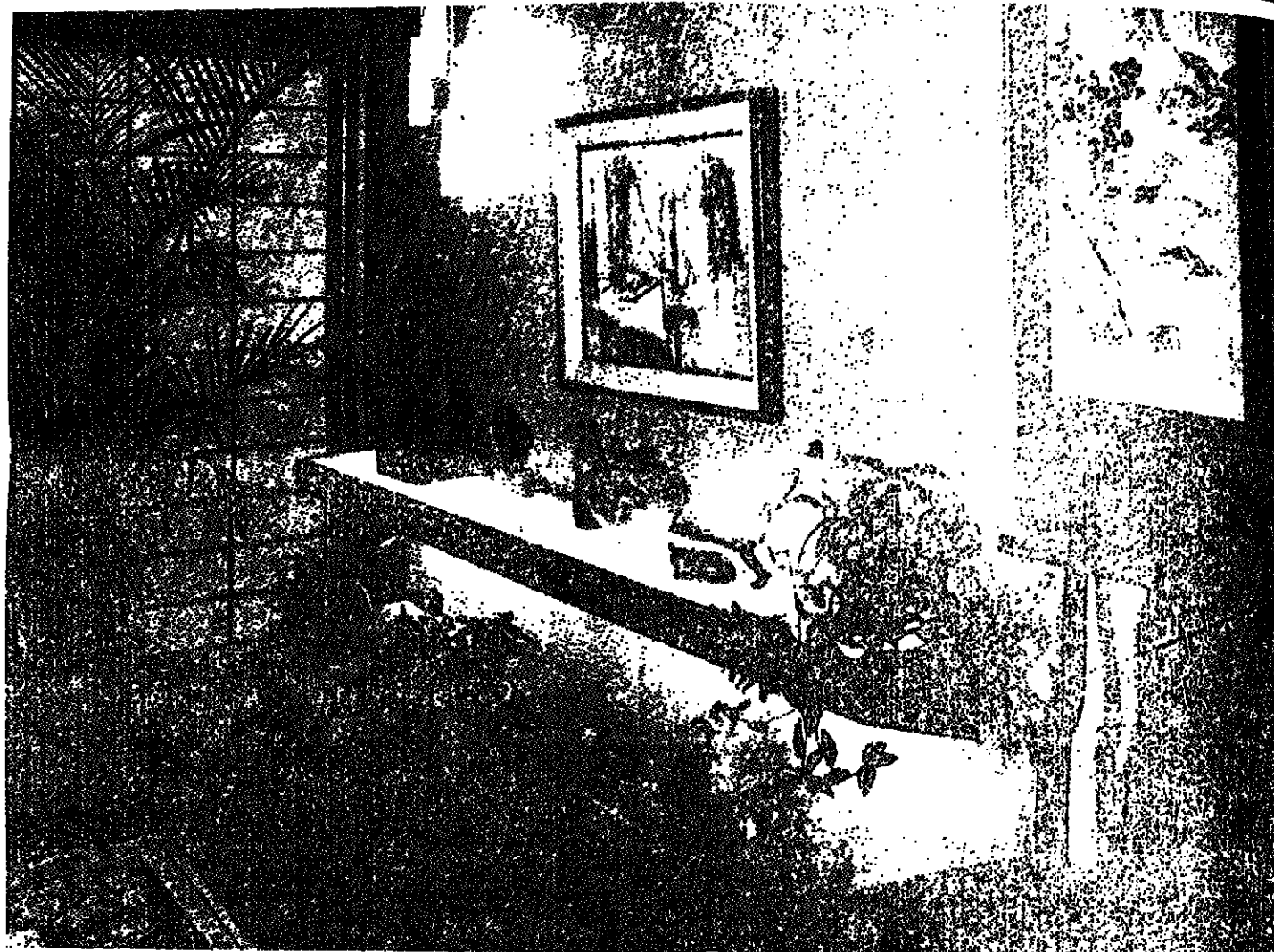
Good photographers understand about light and lighting. They are aware of what lighting can do to enhance forms, determine atmosphere, flatter people, and encourage plants. They are conscious of every subtlety and advantage of illumination in all its aspects.

Ernie Silva, well-known New York photographer, and his wife and studio partner, Ariene, have thus utilized every trick of good lighting that they can think of in their attractive Japanese-inspired home on Long Island.

The couple planned and built their house 15 years ago after admiring the Japanese model set up in the garden of the Museum of Modern Art in Manhattan. They adapted its simplicity, sliding glass doors, chin paneling, Shoji sliding screens, and sense of open, airy space to their two-acre wooded site.

Taking their Oriental art collection with them, the Silvas moved into their unfinished Japanese house and have spent each year since "finishing" and refining it. They have now lighted it with such artistry and skill that the whole house can appear to be filled with sunshine, and specific treasures can be etched and silhouetted as desired.

The Silvas decided they could best simulate daylight throughout the house with the use of Duro-Lite Vita-Lite fluorescent tubes in various lengths. Their credo: Always conceal both the fixture and the tubes so that all that shows is a wash of light, never its source. Mr. Silva hides the tubes under edges and ledges, in alcoves, under valances, behind furniture. Sometimes he filters and warms the light by the addition of sheets of white Plexiglas (textured perhaps with grass cloth or bamboo), or theatrical colored jells to cast colored hues.



Silva's console shelf, illuminated by fluorescent tubes, washes light over plants and art

The tubes, Ernie Silva says, save both money and energy because their life expectancy is seven times greater than incandescent bulbs. They also radiate less heat and produce three times as much light for the same amount of current consumed.

Vita-Lite, the designer points out, is a full-spectrum light source which is kind to both people and plants. Duro-Lite Lamps, Inc., has recently developed a new spiral design version of this tube, which increases light output, and

is good for 24,000 to 33,000 hours of service. Fluorescent lighting enables the Silvas to grow plants all over the house, including bathrooms, kitchen, and hallways. An illuminated ceiling over a stairwell, for instance, gives a skylight effect and enables plants to be grown there.

The Silva kitchen is lighted solely with fluorescent tubes which are placed over the island work area, above the cabinets, under the cabinets, and in the closet-office area. "We've found our fluorescents provide very good over-

all light without shadows," Mrs. Silva says. Some of the Silva art work is displayed in a niche that is illuminated with a hidden fluorescent bulb. A lighted eight-foot console shelf in the living room serves several functions: It provides a diffused light for dramatic, subtle lighting in the room, and it provides light for an arrangement of exotic plants on the floor beneath the shelf. The shelf conceals both the tubes for downlighting and uplighting.

Photo by Ernie Silva

Planting a Biblical garden

By Millicent Taylor
Garden writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Would you like to raise next summer some flowers mentioned in the Bible? You may be growing a few of these already — at least modern varieties of Biblical wild flowers.

You can even plant an entire "Bible Garden," although this would mean trees, shrubs, herbs, and perhaps take more room than you wish to use. The New York Botanical Garden did this once as a religious education exhibit.

What you will not include are familiar plants many people think were mentioned in the Bible, such as crown-of-thorns, Easter lilies, the passion flower, and the resurrection plant.

What you will realize, too, on exploring what to plant, is that the worthies who translated the King James Version of the Bible did not have the horticultural information made available over the years since 1611. They rendered

the Hebrew and Greek names for flowers and plants into names that seemed to give the meaning of the text and were familiar to English-speaking readers and listeners of that day. So the "lilies" were probably not lilies, and the "rose" that made the desert blossom was not a rose.

Most scholars now consider the "lily of the field" that was arrayed more beautifully than "Solomon in all his glory" the anemone coronaria. One year on the way from Athens to Corinth I passed a whole field of these colorful wild flowers — reds, purples, blues, and shades of pink, with wide-eyed dark centers.

You can plant several varieties of this perennial in your rock garden or border. Bulbs of St. Brigid and Monarch de Caen are available, or you can grow them from seed. They like sun or light shade, and in cold climates had best be taken up for the winter.

The anemone is also thought by some scholars to be the flower translated "lilies of the

field." You can include it among your Bible flowers. This yellow daisylike perennial grows abundantly among the wild flowers of the Holy Land. In cultivation it is called marguerite. Plants are available — and they will reward.

You can include hardy cyclamen bulbs, charming in the rock garden or border. It is not mentioned in the Bible, but it grows wild in all parts of the Holy Land. I found them in rock crannies in the garden of the Tomb beyond Jerusalem's Damascus Gate. Pot plants of cultivated indoor varieties are popular as gifts at this season of the year.

Crocuses and hyacinths grow wild in Palestine and are among the flowers translated in the King James Version as lilies and roses. The "rose" of Isaiah 35:1 is thought to be the narcissus tazetta. We grow it today as the paperwhite narcissus in pebbles. Any of the bunch narcissus varieties could serve outdoors. The Lebanon slopes in early spring are clothed with this lovely fragrant flower and children gather it into bouquets to sell to tourists.

The Song of Solomon is full of flowers, as doubtless were King Solomon's gardens. The rose of Sharon now is identified as the tulipa montana, a scarlet wild tulip. You can include any red tulip in your Bible garden collection.

The "safron" of the Song of Solomon is the autumn crocus, today often called meadow safron. I have seen it growing wild on a hillside in Minnesota. The bulbs are available in early fall from the nurseries and will flower without soil. Planted afterward in a sheltered place in the garden they will flower year after year each autumn. Always a surprise.

The gourd in the story of Jonah is thought to be the castor bean, which in the tropics achieves great size. You can plant a gourd vine instead to symbolize the Jonah connection. It is an interesting and decorative vine.

One "lily" of Solomon's garden was perhaps

actually a lily, according to the scholars. It is the Turk's cap lily, known to us as L. superbum, blooming in July — orange with black spots and recurved petals. The pretty little star of Bethlehem can also grow in your Bible border. It is called Dove's Dung in the Authorized Version. Salvia has a place in it, also, for scholars identify a wild variety as the inspiration for the Jubilee Seven-Branded-Candlestick of Exodus 37.

Several other plants might be included — the ice plant or fig marigold, lupines, flax, nigella (our love-in-a-mist), ivy, lotus (translated waterlily). Some of these are in the description of the carvings of Solomon's Temple.

Millicent Taylor has been writing gardening articles for the Monitor for more than 30 years. She now has decided to retire and devote herself fully to gardening. This, therefore, is the last of her regularly scheduled columns.

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'New wave' of German film rolls in

By David Sterritt
Film critic of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Slowly, but surely and confidently, a new wave of German moviemaking is sweeping over Europe, the United States, and the world.

As on-screen proof of the trend, last year's New York Film Festival included three West German offerings, two of which have been co-winners of the Critics' Prize at the Cannes Film Festival. The 1976 New York event included four from Germany.

But any movie movement, to prove itself, must make a mark on the local box office as well as the festival and screening room. In the words of director Volker Schlöndorff, "We would rather play the corner movie house than the 'art theater,' which is a kind of ghetto." Happily, Mr. Schlöndorff sees German theaters showing increased receptiveness to the new breed of German filmmaking.

Meanwhile, in recent months New York has been getting regular commercial runs for works by Schlöndorff, Wim Wenders, and several of their young colleagues. They could become the household words of tomorrow on the worldwide cinema circuit.

No quest for light order

Many of the leaders of "das neue Kino" (the new cinema) do not see themselves as a movement or a unified force, though some consider Alexander Kluge to be a sort of ideological spokesman. As a group, they seem less self-conscious than the members of such bygone schools as the French "new wave" or the Italian "neorealists," while now-established French and Italian directors often claim that such movements never really existed except in the eyes of the public. Today's freshest German talents feel that their main function is to shake up complacency and decadence, rather than to impose some new group order on German cinema.

As director Werner Herzog puts it, "There is a movement, a rebirth or renaissance of German filmmaking. . . . It is similar to the phenomenon where different people make the same scientific discovery at the same time, but in different places."

"There is only a small kinship among German filmmakers. . . . Our cinema is very heterogeneous. After all, Rainer Werner Fassbinder is intrigued by American gangster pictures and Hollywood movies. . . . Then there are political filmmakers who make pamphletlike films. No one makes things similar to Mike in Germany."

"Honesty is what links us together, plus the fact that many of us produce our own films or are author-directors. This is what I call the 'legitimate cinema.'"

'One or two is not enough'

The appearance of a German "movement" looks healthy to Schlöndorff, who directed "The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum" with his wife, Margarethe von Trotta. "In order to gain attention you need to be something of a wave," he says, "as the Czechs and Brazilians have been. Now there are enough good German films to make a wave; one of two a year is not enough. Maybe now we can establish ourselves as something to be looked at."

Like many of his contemporaries, Schlöndorff worries about the cinema situation in Germany. "Our main concern is our country," he maintains, putting aside his growing international popularity. "It is not very film-



Director Fassbinder . . . and a scene from his film "Ali"



Wim Wenders' "Kings of the Road"

Kluge's "Strongman Ferdinand"



Schlöndorff's "The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum"

Director Herzog

friendly. Our audience almost deserted the theaters because of television, and because of their feeling that cinema equals sex."

According to Schlöndorff, the German system of movie distribution and exhibition has been based on "another kind of product" that is opposed to their serious efforts — the big, mindless productions of the major companies. "I am furious at the porno films that break into well-established theaters with the alibi of having been at a festival," he says.

Interest on the wane

As a result of these problems, German theaters have reflected a declining interest in German films. As estimated by Schlöndorff, 35 percent of films shown in Germany are American, 15 percent are French, 12 percent Italian. The rest are largely German sex movies. "There are no more than a dozen so-called normal films a year, of German nationality," he laments. "So audiences are not trained for better films; they are programmed . . . for this bad product."

John Hillaby strolls through the British countryside

Journey Through Love, by
John Hillaby. Boston:
Houghton Mifflin Co. 288
pp. \$8.95. London: Con-
stable. \$4.95.

By Mark Stevens

"Journey Through Love" is a trail-of-consciousness essay on the art of walking, but it is by no means pedestrian.

Even veteran hikers who consider themselves true aficionados of the simple busi-

ness of putting one foot in front of the other may find that John Hillaby's insights provide nourishment that is almost equivalent to being out on the trail itself.

Mr. Hillaby re-creates the whole experience. When he walks somewhere (mostly Britain in this volume) he does not merely walk through an area or by a locale, but into it. His interest lies in the

details. He can spend an hour absorbed by a single drag-only, a gull, a herd of sheep — whatever. It's not the physical walking that spurs him on as much as it is the life to be found in the environment he chooses to relish.

And relish it he does, starting with well-developed senses. Like a radio signal right on the beam, he is so attuned to his surroundings that it wouldn't be surprising if he

could spot a hummingbird in the upper reaches of a sequoia.

The author's wry British wit is brought to bear on both his general observations and personal memories, which are let loose in all directions on a variety of topics. Mr. Hillaby lets basic facts seep out to elaborate his fascination with a particular animal, object, area. As he says, "so much of the future lies on our

be a prophet, but I feel there will be an audience someday for my films. Other films only [of admirers], albeit a small one. What I really care about is that my films are seen. It is not a question of money. If I could survive, I would rent theaters and have free admission."

The emergence of the new German directors seems all the more remarkable since there is little recent tradition of quality filmmaking in Germany. It is generally agreed that Nazism and postwar disorganization arrested the development of the German film community for many years, forcing the self-imposed exile of such a master as Fritz Lang while encouraging the work of such a brilliant propagandist as Leni Riefenstahl.

Says Schlöndorff, "Younger filmmakers have had little opportunity to see old masters; there has been no film culture except American and European films of the '50s. . . . If our films seem to have a link with prewar German filmmaking, this must be due to German civilization in general."

Americans praised

"Thus Fassbinder can write, 'I am a German and I make films for the German audience.' Yet when asked what directors have most influenced him, he promptly lists three Americans, soap-opera genius Douglas Sirk (a German emigrant), action and comedy master Howard Hawks, and adventure specialist Raoul Walsh. Moreover, these are Hollywood footfalls who have spearheaded the American big-box office tradition."

Fassbinder remains one of the most erratic and fascinating of the new German group, churning out several movies and plays each year as director, author, and actor, and achieving international acclaim with such films as "The Hitler Years of Petra von Kant," "Ali," "First-Blood of Freedom," "The Merchant of Four Seasons," his study of madness, "Fear of Fear," was scheduled for this year's New York filmfest.

Herzog, who shuns the label "ideological" filmmaker, saying he "would probably have become a politician" if he "had wanted to deal with ideology," works from a "personal vision" with the aim of finding "a radical dignity within ourselves, and revealing this in new images that have not been seen before."

'We had to start from zero'

He sees no preoccupation with the past in German film, since "we had to start from zero" some 40 years ago. Still, there is not one German filmmaker who is not aware and sensitive, there is not one who would not be alarmed by any indication of racial discrimination. . . . Maybe we are more sensitive than Frenchmen or Americans would be."

Even a very history-conscious director such as Jean-Marie Straub seems equally interested in the purely visual implications of his films, which include the operatic "Moses and Aaron" and "Not Reconciled." And the abstract rigor of his movies, more than his political posturing, seems to be the biggest influence on such Straub admirers as Fassbinder and Schlöndorff.

Herzog sums up the freshness of the young German attitude when he indicates that a main concern is "the tremendous waste of images around us — TV, magazines, postcards. I'm sick of all those images. We deserve new images. . . . In my films I always try to find new images of things — as if you were to open your eyes and see a tree for the very first time."

Mark Stevens is a Monitor staff member.



Hardy cyclamen grows wild in the Holy Land — you can grow it, too

Walter Marx Gardens, Boring, Oregon

French/German

Charles W. Yost

Le leadership américain

[Traduction d'un article paraissant à la page 34]

Washington Depuis l'entrée des Etats-Unis dans la seconde guerre mondiale, le leadership américain a été le fondement sur lequel a reposé la stabilité internationale de ces trois dernières décennies et demie, de quelque nature qu'elle ait été.

Pendant les dix dernières années, cependant, ce leadership, bien que n'étant en aucune façon absent, a été affaibli ou dérangé par l'entreprise hasardeuse et peu judicieuse du Vietnam et l'aberration honteuse du Watergate. Ces dérangements sont révolus. Leurs reliques peuvent être ensevelies sans autre cérémonie.

Une merveilleuse occasion de rétablir le leadership américain dans le rôle prédominant qu'il a joué pendant les années 40 et 50 s'offre à la nouvelle administration. Nos alliés et la plupart des pays du tiers monde attendent impatientement une telle restauration. Il est clair que le président Carter entend la provoquer.

Le leadership des Etats-Unis ne peut, cependant, être reconstitué exactement comme il l'était au temps passé. Le monde change. Mil-neuf-cent-soixante-dix-sept n'est pas 1941, 1950 ou 1960. Aujourd'hui le principal ennemi de l'Amérique n'est pas une agression militaire massive ni même un rival ambileux et importun, mais un adversaire bien plus complexe, intangible et intraitable — la menace d'un effondrement global économique et politique.

Afin d'être sensible au problème contemporain et de se montrer efficace pour y faire face, le leadership américain doit être plus subtil, plus raffiné et plus compréhensif qu'il ne l'était. Ses composants bien connus — militaires, économiques, politiques et moraux — continueront à être nécessaires. Mais le mélange, l'emphase, devront être différents si les Etats-Unis s'attendent non seulement à être en tête mais à être suivis.

Le besoin d'un leadership militaire et d'un renforcement des alliances américaines demeure aussi fort que jamais. Tant que l'Union soviétique maintiendra une force armée énorme et des arsenaux stratégiques dévastateurs, aussi longtemps que les deux superpuissances sont incapables de se mettre d'accord sur la façon d'échapper à cette folle commune, les U.S.A. auront besoin d'une force armée préventive suffisamment puissante pour démontrer qu'indubitablement toute attaque, nucléaire ou conventionnelle, contre eux-mêmes ou leurs alliés, entraînerait la destruction non seulement des armées de l'adversaire mais d'une bonne partie de leur propre territoire. Il ne devrait y avoir aucun doute quant à la capacité de l'Amérique ou à sa force de volonté.

En même temps, sachant que la menace la plus immédiate et la plus certaine n'est pas une agression soviétique mais une détérioration économique et peut-être un effondrement aussi bien dans les pays développés que dans ceux en voie de développement, l'Amérique ne peut permettre que ses ressources ou son attention soient tellement concentrées sur le premier problème au point de l'empêcher de réussir à traiter le second de façon adéquate.

Par conséquent le leadership économique est même plus important que le leadership militaire. Il a divers composants.

Primo : le renouveau et la stabilisation de l'économie américaine elle-même, afin de fournir des marchés à ses partenaires commerciaux et de l'aide aux pays en voie de développement et, en définitive, trouver le moyen d'ajuster le plein emploi à une croissance plus lente.

Secundo : l'effort concerté des nations riches, anciennes et nouvelles, pour soulager l'énorme et croissant fardeau de dettes menaçant non seulement la stabilité économique mais la stabilité politique d'un grand nombre de pays.

Tertio : la mise en place d'une série d'aménagements commerciaux, économiques et monétaires destinés à assurer que les économies nationales interdépendantes contribueront à leur croissance mutuelle plutôt qu'elles ne l'entraveront.

Quarto : des programmes plus substantiels aussi bien pour les anciens que pour les nouveaux riches, visant à aider à faire face aux besoins humains essentiels en transférant les technologies appropriées, en maîtrisant la croissance de la population et en développant et modernisant autrement les sociétés, lesquelles, sans une telle assistance, peuvent non seulement s'étioiler et tomber en décadence elles-mêmes, mais en ce faisant répandre la misère sociale et le conflit politique au-delà de leurs frontières.

Un autre ingrédient essentiel du leadership U.S.A. qui a été négligé dans

les années récentes est l'ingrédient moral. Le leadership fondé uniquement sur la puissance militaire et économique n'a pas pu triompher au Vietnam, il ne rassemblera pas derrière l'Amérique les peuples du tiers monde, il ne lui conservera même pas dans le temps la fidélité de ses alliés.

Ne compter que sur une telle puissance serait dilapider les valeurs inestimables du passé de l'Amérique : la Déclaration d'Indépendance, la Proclamation de l'émancipation, les quatre Libertés, la Charte des Nations unies et le plan Marshall. Là se trouve l'inspiration d'où découle notre vraie puissance et sans que ces valeurs soient continuellement ravivées elle ne peut durer.

Le leadership américain, s'il doit affronter avec succès les défis d'une époque de changement continu et de concertant, devra se prévaloir de tous ces moyens : moraux, politiques, économiques et militaires. Etre un homme d'état, ce n'est pas étayer le statu quo mais c'est le remodeler afin qu'il s'ajuste au futur.

Finalement, le leadership dans le dernier quart du xx^e siècle peut seulement être exercé collectivement. La participation sera un ingrédient indispensable. Une grande variété d'institutions internationales, certaines basées sur un principe commun, la plupart basées sur des besoins communs, cela sera l'instrument principal grâce auquel les U.S.A. et tous les autres pays peuvent préserver notre civilisation.

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Charles W. Yost

Amerikas Führerschaft

[Dieser Artikel erscheint auf Seite 34 in englischer Sprache.]

Washington

Seit dem Eintritt der Vereinigten Staaten in den Zweiten Weltkrieg war die amerikanische Führerschaft die Grundlage für jegliche internationale Stabilität, die in jenen dreieinhalb Jahrzehnten bestanden hat.

Im Laufe der letzten zehn Jahre wurde jedoch jene Führerschaft, obwohl immer noch spürbar, durch das fehlgeleitete Unternehmen in Vietnam und den schwachvollen Fehltritt von Watergate geschwächt und abgelenkt. Diese Verwirrungen sind nun vorbei. Ihre Überbleibsel können ohne weiteres aufheben begraben werden.

Die neue Regierung hat eine großartige Gelegenheit, die Führerschaft Amerikas wiederherzustellen, so daß es wieder jene hervorragende Rolle spielt wie in den vierziger und fünfziger Jahren. Unseren Verbündeten und der größte Teil der dritten Welt warten ungeduldig auf solch eine Wiederherstellung. Präsident Carter beabsichtigt ganz klar, sie herbeizuführen.

Die Führerschaft der Vereinigten Staaten kann jedoch nicht genau dieselbe Form wie in der Vergangenheit haben. Die Welt ändert sich. 1977 ist nicht 1941, 1950 oder 1960. Haupttatsache ist Amerikas hauptsächlichster Feind nicht eine massive militärische Aggression, ja nicht einmal ein ehrgeiziger und aufdringlicher Rivale. Der Feind ist viel komplexer, viel schwerer zu erfassen und viel widerpenstiger — er besteht in der Gefahr eines weltweiten wirtschaftlichen und politischen Zusammenbruchs.

Wenn die amerikanische Führerschaft für die Probleme unserer Zeit aufgeschlossen sein und sie erfolgreich be-

seitigen soll, muß sie geschickter, erfahrener und umfassender sein als früher. Ihre bekannten Komponenten — Militär, Wirtschaft, Politik und Moral — werden weiterhin erforderlich sein. Aber die Zusammensetzung, der Nachdruck, wird anders sein müssen, wenn die USA hoffen wollen, nicht nur die ersten zu sein, sondern daß man ihnen auch folgen wird.

Militärische Führerschaft und eine Festigung der amerikanischen Bündnisse ist genauso erforderlich wie zuvor. Solange die Sowjetunion riesige Streitkräfte und verheerende Arsenalen strategischer Waffen aufrechterhält, solange die beiden Supermächte nicht imstande sind, sich darüber zu einigen, wie sie dieser allgemeinen Thorheit entgegen können, werden die USA als Abschreckung genügend starke Streitkräfte benötigen, um es klarzumachen, daß ein jeglicher Angriff auf sie oder ihre Verbündeten, sei er mit nuklearen oder konventionellen Waffen, eine Vernichtung nicht nur der feindlichen Mächte, sondern auch eines großen Teiles ihrer Heimat bedeuten würde. Über Amerikas Fähigkeiten und seine Willensstärke sollten keine Zweifel bestehen.

Zur selben Zeit aber darf Amerika — wenn es daran denkt, daß die unmittelbare und größere Gefahr nicht in einem sowjetischen Angriff besteht, sondern in einer Verschlimmerung und vielleicht einem völligen Zusammenbruch der Wirtschaft in den entwickelten wie auch den sich entwickelnden Ländern — weder seine Mittel noch seine Aufmerksamkeit so sehr auf das erste konzentrieren, daß es sich nicht ausreichend mit dem letzteren befaßt. Wichtiger als militärische Führerschaft ist daher die wirtschaftliche Führerschaft. Diese umfaßt mehrere Aspekte:

Erstens die Wiederbelebung und Stabilisierung der eigenen Wirtschaft; Amerika muß für seine Handelspartner Absatzgebiete schaffen, die Entwicklungsländer unterstützen und schließlich Mittel und Wege finden, um bei einem langsameren Wachstum mehr Menschen Arbeitsmöglichkeiten zu geben.

Zweitens müssen sich die reichen Länder — alt und neu — gemeinsam darum bemühen, die große und zunehmende Schuldenlast zu erleichtern, die nicht nur die wirtschaftliche, sondern auch die politische Stabilität vieler Länder bedroht.

Drittens sollten eine Reihe von Handels-, Waren- und Währungsvereinbarungen getroffen werden, mit dem Ziel, daß die so eng miteinander verflochtene Volkswirtschaft der einzelnen Länder zu gegenseitigem Wachstum beiträgt, anstatt es zu hindern.

Viertens sollten die alten und neuen reichen Länder umfangreichere Programme vorsehen, um dazu beizutragen, die grundsätzlichen menschlichen Bedürfnisse zu stillen, geeignete technologische Kenntnisse weiterzugeben, die Bevölkerungszunahme zu beschränken und um sich auch sonst an der Entwicklung und Modernisierung gewisser Länder zu beteiligen, die ohne eine derartige Unterstützung vielleicht nicht nur selbst vergehen und verfallen, sondern Zerstörung und politischen Konflikt verbreiten könnten.

Ein anderer wichtiger Bestandteil der US-Führerschaft, der in den vergangenen Jahren vernachlässigt wurde, ist

der moralische Faktor. Eine Führerschaft, die nur auf militärische und wirtschaftliche Macht gegründet ist, konnte nicht in Vietnam als Sieger hervorgehen, wird nicht die Völker der dritten Welt um Amerika versammeln, wird nicht einmal über längere Zeit hin die Treue seiner Verbündeten genießen.

Sich allein auf solche Macht zu verlassen würde bedeuten, die unschätzbaren Werte der Vergangenheit Amerikas zu vergeuden: die Unabhängigkeitserklärung, die Proklamation der Befreiung aller Sklaven, die vier Freiheiten, die Charte der Vereinigten Nationen und den Marshall-Plan. Sie sind die Inspiration, der unsere wirkliche Macht entspringt und ohne deren beständige Erneuerung sie nicht bestehen kann.

Wenn die amerikanische Führerschaft erfolgreich die Herausforderungen einer Zeit beständigen und verwirrenden Wandels meistern soll, muß sie sich alle Mittel zunutze machen: die moralischen, politischen, wirtschaftlichen und militärischen. Die Staatskunst besteht nicht darin, den Status quo zu untermauern, sondern ihn der Zukunft anzupassen.

Schließlich kann die Führerschaft in den letzten 25 Jahren des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts nur kollektiv ausgebaut werden. Partnerschaft wird ein unersetzlicher Aspekt sein. Viele verschleierte internationale Institutionen, von denen einige auf gemeinsame Interessen, die meisten auf gemeinsame Bedürfnisse gegründet sind, werden das wichtigste Mittel sein, durch das die USA und jedes andere Land unsere Zivilisation bewahren können.

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French/German

Regarder les autres

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Nous passons une grande partie de notre temps à penser aux autres, à les regarder, à nous demander ce qu'ils pensent ou ce qu'ils font, et souvent nous sommes préoccupés de ce qu'ils pensent à notre sujet. Il peut sembler que c'est une nécessité aussi bien qu'un passe-temps d'agir de la sorte, mais il y a peut-être une responsabilité et une obligation que nous ignorons et cela à notre détriment. Ou bien, pour l'exprimer en d'autres termes, il se pourrait qu'en agissant de la sorte, il y ait davantage de plaisir pour nous et davantage de bien disponible pour les autres que nous n'avons pensé.

Christ Jésus commença ce magnifique résumé de désir et d'affirmation sincères que nous appelons la Prière du Seigneur par une déclaration simple et directe indiquant son sentiment pour ses semblables. Il dit : « Notre Père qui es aux cieux ! » « Notre Père », non pas simplement « mon » Père. Cette attitude était inséparable de sa capacité de guérir les malades et les affligés. Cette remarque de Jésus n'était pas faite en passant. Elle indiquait la façon dont il regardait les gens, comment il voyait les autres. Il les voyait en tant que fils et filles d'un seul Père, Dieu.

Et c'est ainsi que la Science Chrétienne

nous enseigne à voir les gens. La Science Chrétienne développe les vérités qui sont à la base des instructions et des œuvres de guérison du Maître. Elle commence là où il a commencé : avec la perfection de Dieu et la réalité de l'homme à l'image de Dieu. Elle explique en détail comment il se fait que nous pouvons voir le reflet de Dieu à tout moment et où que nous regardions. Elle nous montre comment nous pouvons prier la prière de Jésus — prier « notre » Père de tous.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades. »

Il semble qu'il y ait là une question difficile : comment la simple vue de quelque chose peut-elle changer sa nature? De toute évidence, elle ne le peut pas. Mrs. Eddy n'exigeait pas de ceux qui la suivaient une telle crédulité. Une vue juste ou fautive d'une chose ne peut en aucun cas changer la nature de la chose. Mais si vous regardez une chaise et qu'en raison

d'une vue déficiente vous voyez une table, une vue correcte changera non pas ce qui est là mais ce que vous voyez. Et c'est là l'essentiel en Science Chrétienne : ce qui est « là » est la ressemblance, le reflet de Dieu. Si nous croyons autrement, nous nous trompons et nous pouvons corriger cette erreur.

Ce qui a besoin d'être guéri n'est pas une création de Dieu. Le premier chapitre de la Genèse, que les Scientistes Chrétiens acceptent comme le récit symbolique véritable de la nature de la création, affirme que « Dieu vit tout ce qu'il avait fait et voici, cela était très bon ». Rien n'a jamais changé cet état fondamental de l'être. Ce qui est arrivé, parait-il, c'est que la pensée humaine a adopté des concepts de réalité qui n'ont aucune relation à l'univers « très bon » que Dieu a créé. La maladie, l'affliction, le chagrin, la pénurie et tous les maux de l'existence appartiennent à cette structure de concepts se reposant sur la matière, un univers matériel, et un homme physique. Mais ils ne peuvent devenir la réalité de l'être et ne le deviendront jamais.

La seule chose dont nous ayons besoin, comme Jésus l'a si clairement montré, c'est de corriger nos faux concepts. Nous

devons être conscients que l'homme est l'expression spirituelle de Dieu, non l'être souffrant et malheureux qui n'est rien de plus qu'un sens de l'homme qui peut être corrigé. Une vue correcte de l'homme guérira la vue incorrecte.

Que ferons-nous donc quand nous regarderons autour de nous les gens que nous voyons tous les jours? Nous verrons ce qui est là, malgré les apparences. Vous pouvez très facilement mettre votre succès à l'épreuve : si vous avez du plaisir à voir ce que vous regardez, si vous voyez la création « très bonne » de Dieu, vous regardez de la bonne façon.

C'est une exigence très importante qui nous est demandée, mais nous en recevons des bienfaits.

Matthieu 6:9; 'Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures', p. 476; 'Genèse 1:31.

* Christian Science prononce 'krabehn' 'sianence'

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente dans les bureaux de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



'Stellar' 1955: Oil on canvas by Ernst Wilhelm Nay

Courtesy of the artist

Wie sollen wir die Menschen sehen?

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Wir verbringen einen großen Teil unserer Zeit damit, über andere Menschen nachzudenken, sie zu betrachten, uns zu fragen, was sie wohl denken oder tun, und wir sind oft besorgt darüber, was sie von uns halten. Es mag so aussehen, als wäre dies sowohl eine Notwendigkeit als auch ein Zeitvertreib. Aber vielleicht liegt hierin eine Verantwortung und eine Verpflichtung, die wir zu unserem eigenen Nachteil unbeachtet lassen. Oder, anders gesagt, vielleicht könnten wir daraus mehr Freude für uns und mehr Gutes für andere gewinnen, als wir uns bewußt waren.

Christus Jesus begann jene großartige Zusammenfassung rechten Verlangens und Befehls, die wir das Gebet des Herrn nennen, mit einer einfachen und direkten Erklärung, die kundtat, wie er seine Mitmenschen sah. Er sagte: „Unser Vater in dem Himmel!“ „Unser Vater“, nicht lediglich „mein“ Vater. Diese Haltung war untrennbar von seiner Fähigkeit, die Kranken und Bekümmerten zu heilen. Was Jesus sagte, war nicht eine beiläufige Bemerkung; es zeigte, wie er die Menschen betrachtete, wie er andere sah. Er sah sie als Söhne und Töchter des einen Vaters, Gottes.

Und die Christliche Wissenschaft* lehrt uns, die Menschen auf ebendiese Weise zu betrachten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft

entwickelt die Wahrheiten, die den Lehren und der Heiligkeit des Meisters zugrunde liegen. Sie fängt dort an, wo er anfangt: mit der Vollkommenheit Gottes und der Wirklichkeit des Menschen als Gottes Ebenbild. Sie erklärt eingehend, warum wir überall und zu jeder Zeit die Widerspiegelung Gottes erblicken können. Sie zeigt uns, wie wir Jesu Gebet beten können — wie wir zu „unserem“ Vater, dem Vater aller, beten können.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken.“

Hier scheint sich eine schwierige Frage zu ergeben: Wie kann eine bloße Anschauung von etwas dessen Natur verändern? Offensichtlich kann sie das nicht. Mrs. Eddy sollte keine derartige Anforderung; sie zeigte, wie er die Menschen betrachtete, wie er andere sah. Er sah sie als Söhne und Töchter des einen Vaters, Gottes.

Und die Christliche Wissenschaft* lehrt uns, die Menschen auf ebendiese Weise zu betrachten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft

dann wird eine korrekte Anschauung nicht das verändern, was wirklich da ist, sondern das, was Sie sehen. Und darum geht es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Was „wirklich da“ ist, ist das Ebenbild oder die Widerspiegelung Gottes. Wenn wir etwas anderes glauben, irren wir, und wir können unseren Irrtum korrigieren.

Die Schöpfung Gottes bedarf nicht der Heilung. Das erste Kapitel im ersten Buch Mose, das von Christlichen Wissenschaftlern als ein symbolischer wahrer Bericht über die Natur der Schöpfung anerkannt wird, erklärt: „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte, und siehe, es war sehr gut.“ Nichts hat je diesen grundlegenden Zustand des Seins verändert. Was anscheinend geschah, ist, daß das menschliche Denken sich Vorstellungen von einer Wirklichkeit zu eigen gemacht hat, die keinerlei Beziehung haben zu dem „sehr guten“ Universum der Schöpfung Gottes. Krankheit, Kummer, Unglück, Mangel und alle Übel im Leben gehören in den Bereich der Vorstellungen, die sich auf die Materie gründen, auf ein materielles Universum und einen physischen Menschen. Aber sie sind nie die Wirklichkeit des Seins geworden und können sie nie werden.

Jesus zeigte klar, daß unser einziges Bedürfnis darin besteht, unsere falschen Vorstellungen zu berichtigen. Wir müssen

erkennen, daß der Mensch der geistige Ausdruck Gottes ist, nicht das leidende, unglückliche Wesen, das nichts weiter ist als eine korrigierbare Vorstellung vom Menschen. Eine korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen wird die falsche Anschauung heilen.

Was sollen wir also tun, wenn wir die Menschen betrachten, die wir jeden Tag um uns her sehen? Sehen Sie, was da ist, ungeachtet des Augenscheins. Sie können Ihren Erfolg sehr leicht messen: wenn Sie Freude an dem haben, was Sie sehen, wenn Sie die „sehr gute“ Schöpfung Gottes sehen, dann sehen Sie richtig.

Die an uns gestellte Forderung ist groß, aber wir werden durch sie gesegnet.

Matthäus 6:9; 'Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift', S. 476; '1. Mose 1:31.

* Christian Science spricht 'kräftigen' 's'.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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As time and again testified to

The hosts of heaven have rallied
On every slope and height:
Their armor, it is gleaming
Their swords are flashing bright

As on a field of battle,
All shadowy below,
One who has stood with honor
Confronts a timeless foe.

O terror in the darkness
Named with an ancient name;
O snare devised by fowler
And arrow's venomous aim—

How through the re-enactment
Of scheming old as night
There tower, on every rampart,
Great legions of the light!

Winged sentries! Shining allies
Once more despatched to stand
With him whose only weapon
Is staff of truth in hand:

Whose only course is bearing
Steadfast and unbowed
What others, gone before him,
Also have endured.

Until—at destined moment
Of immemorial dawn—
What primal scene recovered!
How innocent in sun

Not landscape scarred or cindered,
Not fallen shapes of foe,
But greenest of green pastures!
And, in sweetest flow,

Pure streams of healing waters
From hills that all night long
Have soared, through every onslaught,
Like a soundless song

As rank upon rank of angels
Unswervingly held guard:
The Armies of Deliverance,
The Right Hand of the Lord.

Doris Peol



'St. George and the Dragon' 15th century: Russian icon, Novgorod School

Courtesy of The Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow

The grace of serving

Service is based on an instinct so delicate and universal that it will blossom whenever a chance is given. It creates perhaps the purest of human affections, asking least and offering all. I have found it in many various places. Our Devonshire gardener followed my father to his fruit farm in Canada and

begged to stay by him without wages during two bad years when a blizzard had destroyed the trees. Among the Arabs the feeling is particularly deep and strong: in a strange house, a personal servant will wrap himself in his shawl and lie stretched across the threshold of the door to guard it; and—if allowed to do so—he will consider himself to be intended in all things to be interposed between his master and the annoyances of life. I think it is sheer laziness that has tended to destroy the bond in Britain: we are not fond as other races are of the actual wear and tear of human relationships, and it is less trouble to

pay in money than to be active and grateful in the return of kindness.

But in the affairs other than domestic we have not lost the knowledge; and if we built an empire better than we can now run a house it was because the edifice was founded less on dominion than on service. Wherever this has been completely so it has stood firm; and even in many places where the idol of domination has been installed, it has been saved from offense—partially or altogether—by a passion among government officials of all sorts to dedicate themselves to the people among whom they happen to be placed. This

passion, the only thing that can make empires last, is looked upon with suspicion by bureaucratic blindness; yet it is service rather than conquest which stamps an imperial nation. And if our Empire melts away I think it will not be because we have lost the love of serving but because we have been denying that love to other people; so depriving them of a chance to practise virtues that could make them happy as much as they do us.

Frya Stark

From "Perseus in the Wind," ©1948, John Murray Ltd.

First times

I was once bold enough to tell Walter de la Mare (a much loved friend) that I didn't agree with his line, "Look thy lost on all things lovely, every hour" because I felt that each time you look on anything lovely it is as if it were a "first-time." He said he wrote the poem when he was a very young man; he knew better now and agreed with me.

Recently, because I was writing a book of memoirs, I looked back at discoveries and pleasures and remembered them as if each was experienced for the first time. Early triumphs came up fresh as daisies: swimming without keeping a toe on the bottom; riding a bicycle, suddenly without a supporting hand on the saddle, alone, upright and nonwobbling. Typing my name—Joyce. Wearing long stockings. Those were splendid first times indelibly engraved. And there were also first-time observations; sounds, for instance. The change of key as a train whistled past the one you were travelling in. The difference, in the old days, between London taxi hooters and the impatient insistence of Paris taxi horns.

I remember the precise evening, standing at a Promenade Concert in the old Queens Hall, London, when I was fourteen, wearing a new sky blue net dress, hearing one of Bach's Brandenburg concertos. As I stood there I knew I was actually experiencing the music instead of just hearing it. An important breakthrough and the opening of a door to a whole new dimension.

We lived in New York when I was a little girl of three and I was taken daily to Central Park where the juvenile craze of the day was drawing with tailor's chalk on the smooth surface of the concrete paths. The chalk came in thin gray slabs with a flattened end and I yearned with passion to possess a piece of the stuff. One special day we paused at a kiosk on our way into the park and I was given my heart's desire, and as I bent down to make my mark I knew I was no longer a baby. I was a proper grown-up girl with her own tailor's chalk.

I have always been aware of clothes and I recall events through remembering what I

was wearing at the time. But only once did I yearn for a garment with a passion as keen as my longing for tailor's chalk. This was for a gym slip, a sleeveless navy-blue jumper, worn over a white shirt, then the standard uniform at most girls' schools. I went to a small dame school in someone's private house but I was in love with the idea of a "real" school and I read about boarding schools in books with titles like "Mona of the Upper Third," "A Headgirl's Difficulty," and "The Madcap of St. Mary's," imagining myself as one of the "real" schoolgirls wearing a gym slip. At last I was to go to such a school, although it was only a day establishment, and the night before term began my new gym slip was delivered. Lovingly I put it over the back of a chair near my bed so I could watch it and make sure it couldn't escape before I put it on and was transformed.

More important first-times are even clearer. First poem accepted, paid for (about one dollar fifty) and seen in print. First-time I heard my own voice on a very experimental gramophone record and wished to disown it. All were momentous and remembered with tinges of pleasure and, in the case of the record, with amusement. But the best of all first-times (so far) happened recently—the long awaited moment when I held in my hands the first book I've ever written. It took three years to write and nearly a year and a half to see it through stages of proof-reading and making of the index. There it was, the dear thing, handsomer than I had dreamed possible with its dark green cloth hardback covers and gilded title. I felt not only awed and pleased, I felt amazed.

Of course there are some first-times that are also last-times. Oysters and Wagner are two of my first-lasts. (I knew when I had had enough). Funny enough I have no recollection of the first time I met my future husband; nor was there a memorable flash of light as I became aware that what I'd been taught about life was actually true. Some things are so much part of oneself that it is as if they had always been.

Joyce Grenfell

Till I'm blue in the face

I was brought up to be very nice to everybody, not only because this was a pleasant, Christian thing to be, but because, on a less exalted level, I would find it much easier to get things done. Politeness to plumbers and courtesies to carpenters would inevitably pay rich dividends; to be loved rather than feared by the fishmonger would be infinitely rewarding. So I was told. So I believed. And so, up to a year or two ago, it has been.

Now, however, I find myself in a bit of a muddle, for since it has become fashionable not to care about other people, one can go on being nice till one is blue in the face, and nobody notices.

So, the other day, sadly, because I am really an absolute dear, I pretended to be nasty. I decided that if there was any hope of my getting the lost pillow slip back from the laundry, the watch mended in under a year, or an accurate account rendered once a month, I better make scenes; browbeat and flummox, write threatening letters and, if needs be, appeal to the House of Lords for just assistance.

I cannot tell you how relieved I am to tell you that being nasty had no effect either; or very little. I had one grudging apology from a store that had sent me towels instead of a frying pan, but otherwise nobody was in a hurry to express regret or remedy mistakes.

This makes me realize that all that is the matter with contemporary British tradesmen is that they are simply not listening. They are not villains: they have become, through some odd alchemy, impervious to sound. Whether you yell at them or coo makes only the smallest difference; they cannot be bullied nor cajoled.

Doubtless this rugged independence, this refusal to be influenced in any way, this deaf determination to send the "boy" round with four avocados and a cauliflower when you telephoned for two artichokes and a cucumber has something sturdy and fine about it. smacking of the old pioneer spirit when Britons steered a straight inflexible course round, through, and over the world, and be damned to you, sir!

But it is not very good for trade, and one wonders what has happened to that ancient idea that the customer is always right? Still, personally I am pleased that being beastly is no more successful than being nice; for in my heart of hearts I know that "love is best." Although the tradespeople in my life seem to love me far less than they did, I insist on believing that the accumulation of my niceness will eventually break through this strange sound barrier that separates the buyer from the seller.

Virginia Graham

The Monitor's religious article

Looking at people

We spend a large part of our time thinking about other people, looking at them, wondering what they are thinking or doing, and oftentimes concerned about how they feel about us. It may appear to be both a necessity and a pastime to be thus involved, but perhaps there is a responsibility and an obligation we ignore to our own detriment. Or, to put it another way, perhaps there could be more pleasure for us and more good for others available through such involvement than we have realized.

Christ Jesus began that magnificent summary of righteous desire and affirmation we call the Lord's Prayer with a simple and direct statement indicating his feeling for his fellow beings. He said, "Our Father which art in heaven." "Our Father," not merely "my" Father. This attitude was inseparable from his capacity to heal the sick and the distressed. This was not a passing remark on Jesus' part. It showed how he looked at people, how he saw others. He saw them as sons and daughters of one Father, God.

And this is how Christian Science teaches us to look at people. Christian Science develops the truths that underlie the Master's instructions and healing works. It begins where he began: with the perfection of God and the reality of man as God's image. It explains in detail how it is that we can see the reflection of God whenever and wherever we look. It shows us how we can pray the prayer of Jesus—pray to "our" Father, the Father of all.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."*

There seems a hard question involved here: How can a mere view of something change its nature? Obviously, it cannot. Mrs. Eddy did not make that kind of demand upon the credulity of her followers. A right or wrong view of a chair cannot possibly change the nature of the chair. But if you look at a chair and by reason of your own faulty vision see a table, a correct view will change not what is there but what you see. And this is the point in Christian Science: what is "there" is the likeness, or reflection, of God. If we believe otherwise, we are mistaken and we are able to correct our mistake.

What needs healing is not a creation of God. The first chapter of Genesis, accepted by Christian Scientists as a true account in symbolism of the nature of creation, maintains that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."† Nothing has ever changed that basic state of being. What has happened, it appears, is that human thought has taken on concepts of reality which have no relationship to the "very good" universe of God's creating. Disease, sorrow, unhappiness, want, and all the evils of experience belong to this structure of concepts based on matter, a material universe.

Not having a flower to send

I send you a Chinese tea cup
Thick with plum blossoms
And a bowl of nightingale song.

While silver raindrops
Gather in the grass,
I add curtains of mist
And a peacock haze
Glazed with sun.

Ryoh Tumarkin Goodman

and physical man. But they cannot and never have become the reality of being.

Our only need, as Jesus showed so plainly, is to correct our false concepts. We need to realize that man is the spiritual expression of God, not the suffering, unhappy being that is nothing more than a correctable sense of man. A correct view of man will heal the incorrect view.

So what shall we do when we look around us at the people we see every day? See what is there, regardless of appearances. You can test your success quite easily: if you enjoy what you see, if you are seeing the "very good" creation of God, you are looking rightly.

It is a great demand upon us, but we are blessed by it.

*Matthew 6:9; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 478-479; (Genesis 1:31).

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Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

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OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

American leadership

Washington
Ever since United States entry into World War II, American leadership has been the foundation on which has rested whatever international stability has existed during those three and a half decades.

In the last 10 years, however, that leadership, while by no means absent, has been weakened and distracted by the misguided venture in Vietnam and the shameful aberration of Watergate. Those distractions are over. Their relics can be buried without further ado.

The new administration has a magnificent opportunity to restore American leadership to that preeminent role it played in the '40s and '50s. Our allies and most of the third world eagerly await such a restoration. President Carter clearly intends to provide it.

United States leadership cannot, however, be reconstituted exactly as it was in times gone by. The world changes. Nineteen hundred seventy-seven is not 1941, 1950, or 1960. America's principal enemy today is not massive military aggression nor even an ambitious and obtrusive rival, but a much more complex, elusive, and unmanageable adversary — the threat of global economic and political breakdown.

American leadership, in order to be responsive to the contemporary problem and effective in meeting it, must be more subtle, sophis-

ticated, and comprehensive than it was. Its familiar components — military, economic, political, and moral — will continue to be needed. But the mix, the emphasis, will have to be different if the U.S. expects not only to be first but to be followed.

The need for military leadership and reinforcement of American alliances remains as strong as ever. As long as the Soviet Union maintains enormous armed forces and devastating strategic arsenals, as long as both superpowers are unable to agree on how to escape from this common folly, the U.S. shall need a deterrent force sufficiently strong to demonstrate unmistakably that any attack, nuclear or conventional, upon it or its allies, would entail destruction not only of adversary forces but of much of their homeland. There should be no doubt of America's capabilities or its strength of will.

At the same time, having in mind that the much more immediate and certain threat is not Soviet aggression but economic deterioration and perhaps breakdown in both developed and developing countries, America cannot permit either its resources or its attention to be so concentrated on the former that it fails to deal adequately with the latter.

More important even than military lead-

ership, therefore, is economic leadership. It has several components.

First is the revival and stabilization of America's own economy, to provide markets for its commercial partners and assistance to developing countries and, in the longer run, to find means of accommodating fuller employment to slower growth.

Second is a concerted effort by the rich nations, old and new, to relieve the vast and growing burden of debt threatening not only the economic but the political stability of many countries.

Third is putting in place a series of trade, commodity, and monetary arrangements designed to ensure that interdependent national economies contribute to rather than undercut each other's growth.

Fourth are more substantial programs, again by both old and new rich, to assist in meeting basic human needs, in transferring appropriate technologies, in curbing population growth, and otherwise in developing and modernizing societies which, without such assistance, may not only themselves wither and rot but in so doing spread social blight and political conflict beyond their borders.

Another essential ingredient of U.S. leadership which it has neglected in recent years is the moral ingredient. The leadership built only

on military and economic power could not win in Vietnam, will not rally behind America the peoples of the third world, will not even over time hold the allegiance of its allies.

To rely only on such power would be to squander the priceless assets of America's past, the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Four Freedoms, the United Nations Charter, and the Marshall Plan. These are the inspiration from which our real power derives and without whose continuous refreshment it cannot endure.

American leadership, if it is successfully to confront the challenges of an era of continuous and baffling change, will have to avail itself of all these means — moral, political, economic, and military. Statesmanship lies not in bettering the status quo but in recasting it to fit the future.

Finally, leadership in the last quarter of the 20th century can only be exercised collectively. Partnership will be an indispensable ingredient. A wide variety of international institutions, some based on common principle, most based on common needs, will be the instrument through which the U.S. and every one else can preserve our civilization.

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Orson Welles: perennial prodigy

Melvin Maddocks

Orson Welles is celebrating his 45th anniversary on the American stage — more or less. As with most legends, there is a splendid blur that goes up when facts are applied to Welles. A lot of people — some of them actors — believe Welles was born on stage, ruthlessly kicking his chubby legs in the direction of the nearest spotlight from his first breath.

At any rate, if the man has an off-stage personality as distinguished from an on-stage personality, nobody has seen it since the lad was five or six. One cannot, for instance, imagine Welles hailing a taxi without swishing his black cape, raising his right eyebrow, and giving the crowd on the curb his best profile.

His current one-man road show, "An Evening With Orson Welles," can hardly be criticized for mislabeling. In fact, it reads like the title to his life.

Welles has played Othello, Father Mapple in "Moby Dick," and, of course, Citizen Kane. But as actor-writer-director, the folklore he has made for himself may be his ultimate role, his work of art. Known in his youth as a revolutionary, he is, it now turns out, the last of the 19th-century thespians — the magnificent egos, the glorious hams like the Barrymores, who seemed to go through life, even when they were only playing the townhall in Whistler, Iowa, as if some inner voice were whispering: "He bestrides the world like a colossus."

For the 19th-century actor has been to the theater what personalities like Churchill and de Gaulle have

been to history — projections on the heroic scale. And now, for the moment, the heroic scale is gone, unless you want to deal in sharks and apes; and people like Welles are left floating in space, improvising their legends in an unlegendary world.

It can be a hard life, and those who knew The Legend as a child judge Welles to have reached his peak at about 10. Until he was 10, for one thing, he was unaccompanied by formal education. But he had taught himself to be an accomplished puppeteer and cartoonist, and, by his own accounts, had learned magic from Houdini. By 10 he had also read all of Shakespeare and composed a critical analysis of "Thus Spake Zarathustra," though he could neither add nor subtract.

Kenosha, Wisconsin, had never seen anything like little Orson.

For a man with so highly developed sense of drama to go on to college would have constituted a hopelessly anticlimactic second act. Instead young Welles stormed Europe. While touring Ireland in a donkey cart on a sketching tour, he happened upon the Abbey Theater and joined the Gate Players as a "guest star" at the age of 18. Then it was on to Spain, where he worked out as a torero — grandly, no doubt — while supporting himself by writing detective stories for American pulp.

Returning to the States, he managed to meet a thoroughly awed Thornton Wilder, who passed the prodigy on to Katherine Cornell. In 1922 then, at the age of 17, he made his American stage debut playing roles like Mer-

cutio and Marchbanks in Miss Cornell's repertory company.

In no time at all Welles formed his own company with John Houseman — the Mercury Theater — and, among other feats, directed "Julius Caesar" in modern dress.

"The cinema," he next announced, "is the thing to do," and in 1941 he went to Hollywood to direct, act, and, in part, write "Citizen Kane." He was only 26.

How long ago that seems! How the word "precocious" can hang about a man's neck! Whether young Orson Welles reached his peak at 10 or 26, the infant terrible has been a hard act for the older Orson Welles to follow.

At the Orson Welles Cinema in Cambridge, Massachusetts — he already has his own shrine — a documentary titled "F for Fake," written and directed by Orson Welles, is now playing. The film is about art forgery, Clifford Irving, Howard Hughes, and perhaps finally Welles himself. In it Welles asks the questions he loves to ask: What is real? What is unreal?

To Welles, it sometimes seems, all art, all life is pretitulation and illusion. It has always been so marvelously easy for him to charm the rubes — to hold almost any audience rapt and bound. But as he plays his magician's tricks Welles's very ingenuity — even in lordly self-parody — reminds his audiences and himself of what greatness can and ought to be. And this, finally, may be his vocation, just as it certainly is his torment.

Readers write

Reporting on southern Africa

The Monitor was established "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind." I feel that the spirit of this object has been lost as regards Monitor reporting and editorial comments about southern Africa. In past years I applauded the Monitor's stand against injustice, as truly there was and still is injustice in southern Africa. I do not subscribe to legal discrimination and inhumanity. Where it exists it must be exposed and corrected. The only reason I remain in southern Africa is because of a strong conviction that constructive assistance achieves more than destructive criticism from a distance.

I am not appealing for a false picture favoring the present regime, I am not even asking for less favorable support of the extreme opposition to the regime. I am merely requesting that balanced reporting and editorial comment become a more regular feature in the Monitor's southern African campaign.

I have spent a few years outside southern Africa, including almost two years in the United States. Six months of that experience was in Chicago, where in an office of approximately one hundred employees there were no more than five "token blacks." I have heard a young child shout to a third-generation black in England "go home, black man." I know that these are isolated incidents, but they indicate to me a far deeper need to overcome the problem of racism at its source rather than batter the effect. This is what I believe the Monitor's ideal should be.

In the past year the world has seen a brutal war in Angola, severe deprivations in Mozambique, a worsening of the Rhodesian situation and rioting in black townships in South Africa. It would be foolish for the Monitor not to report the facts. But to report only those facts which are "tasteful" to current world opinion

is not "blessing all mankind" in the long run. I do not believe I am a "Reds under the bed" man in claiming that the aim of the communists is to gain control of the African subcontinent, at whatever cost, by whatever means (even using the Monitor to further their aims where possible).

Although the Monitor has nothing but criticism for the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia, those are almost the only two countries in the subcontinent where the Monitor can be freely read by all the citizens. Furthermore, any person with extreme feelings is able to leave these countries. Can this be said of communist regimes? I do not believe this to be the case in Angola and Mozambique at present. I am sure it is not so in Russia and other communist countries. Why then the continual abuse of South Africa and Rhodesia?

Continue to expose what is wrong in South Africa and Rhodesia by all means, but be fair

and expose the wrong, not only the good, in other southern African states as well. Edenville, South Africa J. F. van Houschausen

With reference to Geoffrey Godsell's article on the violence and racial ferment in South Africa, I wish to state that our call for black-majority government will in later years be recalled as a tragic and historic mistake.

While black participation in the government should be achieved at an early time, this participation should be based on performance and merit, not the color of the skin. If, however, the militants gain the upper hand, we can look forward to utter anarchy and the loss of a nation supporting the free world. Lexington, Mass. Manfred R. Koehn

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

Vietnam pardon: high cost of a U.S. mistake

I have not yet seen in the argument over President Carter's pardon of the draft resisters any mention of the historical context of the matter. If seen in context, I submit, it becomes obvious that the pardon was part of the price — high but unavoidable — which a government must pay when it commits a strategic mistake and compounds that mistake by violating an unwritten law of history.

The strategic mistake in the Vietnam story was to commit roughly half of the military combat power of the United States to a secondary purpose and thus subtract that power from the prime function of balancing off the military power of the Soviet Union. The Western alliance was in grave danger while so much of American power was tied down in Vietnam on the far side of China and hence unavailable for Europe. The Soviet position in the world balance of power was better than it has been since. Its own forces were instantly available for any use on any front. The United States was a hobbled giant.

The situation is now reversed, for the better. All of America's military power is available for the main function of balancing off the military power of the Soviet Union. But a substantial segment of Soviet land and air power has had to be subtracted from its forces in being assigned to the single task of patrolling the frontier with China. This is the price Moscow pays for being unable to resolve its differences with China, and probably a major reason for

its current military buildup. It must try to match the United States plus China plus the allies in Europe.

But during the Vietnam war it was the United States which was in an unbalanced predicament. And in the process of trying to escape from that predicament it violated one of the oldest of history's unwritten laws. It conscripted young men at home for service in a far-off border war of at most secondary importance to the national interest.

The great empires of history learned the hard way that far-off border wars must be fought with volunteer professionals and mercenaries, never with conscripts from the home front.

No matter how worthy the American motive for intervening in Vietnam (at best the purpose was to protect the people of Southeast Asia from a ruthless communist dictatorship) the United States did not justify tying down a half million American soldiers and a major part of the air and sea combat power of the United States for seven years on the far side of China away from the Soviet Union.

There would have been no serious strategic damage to the United States and no fearsome price to be paid on the home front if Lyndon Johnson had made his contribution to the people of Vietnam only with volunteer professionals or by some equivalent of the Soviets using Cubans in Angola. It is even conceivable that a small force of professionals could have

done better at saving Vietnam than the huge conscript force eventually committed. Neither President Eisenhower nor President Kennedy allowed anything but American volunteer professionals to operate in Vietnam.

But Mr. Johnson did decide on sending a major force. And he did raise the manpower by conscription. And he did send millions of young American boys with only a year of military training into the jungles of Vietnam in relays. And he did not ask Congress for a declaration of war because Congress might not have voted it. And the result was draft evasion on a scale unprecedented in American history. The disease was almost unknown in World Wars I and II. The Vietnam war, as Walter Lippmann once pointed out, was the only American war during which the sons of Cabinet officers evaded military service with parental help.

The Founding Fathers of the American Republic wisely placed in Congress the exclusive power to declare war. When the elected representatives of the people vote for war the vote itself makes manifest a popular will to fight that particular war. When a president makes war without the sanction of the declaration by Congress — he had better do it exclusively by volunteers or by mercenaries or by proxy. Otherwise he risks what happened to Lyndon Johnson who had to leave to his successor Richard Nixon a condition on the home front bordering on civil war.

Civil wars can be ended finally and the peoples again reconciled with each other only when the government has pardoned the rebels. General Grant in effect pardoned the soldiers of the Confederacy when he sent them home from Appomattox with their horses and side arms — in order that they could plow their fields, and sustain law and order. Abraham Lincoln would have granted the formal pardon had he lived. His successor Andrew Johnson did, except for the top political leaders.

Pardon for the Vietnam draft evaders was bound to come sooner or later. To withhold it would have been to alienate a generation of Americans. The official and identified evaders were a small proportion of those who evaded successfully by the many less visible devices then available — student deferment, medical training, joining the clergy, getting married, having children etc. Even enlisting was a form of evasion. Three-year enlisted men were seldom sent to Vietnam. By and large, it was fought by the two-year conscripts.

The serious question was which President would pardon the evaders. Gerald Ford might have twinned the pardon of Richard Nixon with the pardon of the draft evaders. That would have balanced off some of the inevitable disapproval of the respective pardons. It might have saved him the election. He didn't. So Mr. Carter had to do it, if he was to preside over a period of national reconciliation.

By Francis Reeney

Land's End, Cornwall

It is the worst sort of weather off here, in the Western Approaches: the seas angry and jagged, the wind slewing around to every point of the compass. Often there is less than a thousand feet of clearance between the waves and the cloud base, and through this narrow slot the Nimrod maritime patrol planes of the RAF, from St. Mawgan, have to find their way.

Though it makes a bumpy ride, they are experienced at it. What is new about their mission in 1977 is the quarry.

Usually the sleek jets — adapted from the classic Comet airliner — search for Russian submarines. Now, to put teeth into the Fishery Limits Act extending Britain's reserved grounds from 12 miles out to 200, the RAF and the Royal Navy are on the prowl together looking for peaceful, but illegal, fishing boats.

As the world's population grows and fishing technology strives to keep up with it, traditional seafaring nations like Britain have found

what they had come to regard as their private waters invaded by newcomers. Trawlers from Poland, East Germany, Russia — even such improbable visitors as Cuba and Japan — have crowded into the wedge of Atlantic between the Bay of Biscay and southern Ireland.

Now that the North Sea has been virtually cleaned up, the Western Approaches are among the richest fishing grounds left. Prior to January 1st they were free to all comers, and some of these cared little for conservation. They sucked up the fish like a vacuum cleaner going over an ants' nest.

All over the world other nations have been protecting their fish stocks behind 200-mile limits. Britain herself has been at the receiving end of this policy off the coasts of Iceland. Now it is 110 for Iceland. Icelandic trawlers caught some 40,000 tons of fish last year from what are now British waters. This year, it is illegal for them to take as much as a sprat, and the same goes for Cuba, Japan and Bulgaria. The Poles, Russians and East Germans have been given three months to do a deal.

The other members of the Common Market, and friends like Norway and Sweden, are

allowed inside the limits — for this is really a Common Market policy that Britain is enforcing.

But the sudden addition of some 300,000 square miles of water to their responsibilities have found the British Fishery Protection service woefully ill-equipped. A fleet of five "Island" class patrol boats is being hurried through the yards, but so far only one has even been launched. There are some doubts whether they are really good enough for the job, and whether they can catch the fast new Communist trawlers in any case. It is important to make a firm impact with the new Act from the start.

And so the Navy is providing three frigates and the RAF four Nimrods for what has been christened "Operation Tapestry" — an intensive check on the 200 or so foreign fishing vessels to be found within the limits. The aircraft are the key to the whole operation.

Left to themselves, four times as many ships would not provide much deterrent to poachers. But the Nimrods carry a whole orchestra of electronic equipment to pick out and identify shipping. Each plane has a team of 12 men

aboard to operate the equipment. By flying low over suspect vessels and photographing them, proof can be secured of what they are engaged in, even how much they are catching.

Those breaking the law can then be arrested by the frigates and fined £50,000 or even more. The British authorities will probably be lenient at first, but as the whole tapestry will cost some £5 million a year to weave, persistent offenders will have to help pay for it.

Will Britain, who once claimed the right to rule everybody's waves, succeed in ruling its own? After a bad start, with engine failures in one frigate and one Nimrod, the signs are that the foreigners are taking the act seriously. But down here at the tip of Britain, Cornish fishermen still complain it doesn't go far enough.

They would like to keep their coastal waters entirely to themselves. And that, they say, would mean shutting out not only the French and Belgians, but those pushy Scots as well. The other week Cornishmen watched the galling spectacle of two Scottish trawlers unloading millions of mackerel into a freezer-ship in Mount's Bay for export to — of all places — Nigeria.

China's future role

man Mao. But the important thing in China is not what Mao said, but who picks the passages from Mao to be used for a particular occasion.

So Mao's slogans will be useful to the new rulers of China, but Mao's whims will belong to past, not future.

What course then are Hua and Teng likely to set? Since both are protégés of Chou it seems likely that Chou's own deep desires will to some extent guide them. And what Chou dreamed of doing was to make China into a prosperous and modern country. Chou would never have put his desires into the earthy terms used by Teng who said he didn't care what color a cat was so long as it caught mice. But Chou was interested in production, in progress, in performance — and in a China which would someday be in fact one of the great countries of the world.

The history of Mao's China was fascinating, and checkered. There was first the Mao victory of 1949 at home over the old regime. Then there was war in Korea against the United States. There was an alliance with Moscow. By 1964 the war in Korea had ended in a stalemate and China had settled down to internal organization and development. Soviet technicians came by thousands to help build a modern industrial fabric. But then there was trouble with the Soviets. Moscow wanted to tell the Chinese what to do.

It is a reasonable presumption that the phase of events which lies ahead in China will therefore be dominated not by Mao's thoughts as interpreted by Chiang Ching, but by Maoism as interpreted by Hua and Teng, both of whom were protégés of Chou En-lai and both of whom were brought to Peking, trained for, and introduced into, the hierarchy by Chou. The "slogans" will continue to be taken from many, and often contradictory words of Chair-

retained with the remnants of the old order to Taiwan.

From 1949 to the present moment the moods and whims and sometimes brilliant and sometimes wild ideas of Mao have dominated the course of events. It has been Mao's China. He created it, and twice he nearly destroyed it: first with the "Great Leap Forward" of 1958 which caused "The Three Hard Years" of 1959 to 1961; and then with the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" of 1966 to 1968 which again plunged China into internal political and economic chaos.

We of the outside world will probably never know whether Mao actually picked Hua as his intended successor. But it does seem relatively clear that Chiang Ching and her friends tried and failed to make themselves the actual successors to the power of Mao and that under Hua they have been frustrated and are now presumed to be in jail.

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In 1958 Mao made a remarkable speech in which he said: "Let a hundred flowers blossom, a hundred schools of thought contend." It was taken by many in China as an invitation to freedom of speech. And it may have influenced events in Hungary where liberals gained control of the government and attempted to take their country out of the Soviet military bloc. Freedom of thought was crushed in Hungary by Soviet tanks. Perhaps back in Peking Mao wondered whether letting "a hundred flowers blossom" was after all a good idea.

In 1967 Mao reversed the "hundred flowers" phase and moved over to "party rectification" and then to the "Great Leap" the year later. And with the "Great Leap" came a break with Moscow. In 1960 the Soviets took their technicians home, and the blueprints for the new factories, many still unfinished, with them.

The Chinese haven't had a chance to catch their breath since 1949. Is that chance finally to come to them? Chairman Hua has remembered the "hundred flowers" of 1958 and put them into a current context. He calls for them to blossom "in science and culture" as part of a program in which "the people's livelihood is steadily improved on the basis of the expansion of production."

Given 10 or 20 years without any more Great Leaps or Red Guards or Cultural Revolutions — China could go a long way ahead.